МОНГОЛ

Mongolian

Language Guide

November, 2015
Mongolian 1.2
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Mongolian
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MAJOR LANGUAGE LEARNING ACTIVITIES

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

As a missionary you have the responsibility to seek the gift of tongues to fulfill your purpose in the mission language. Your teachers will guide you, but you will be most successful as you take personal responsibility for your language learning. Chapter 7 of *Preach My Gospel* and the following components of the MTC language program will help you understand how to learn your mission language.

SPEAK YOUR LANGUAGE

Language immersion plays a foundational role in the MTC language program. One of the ways you can seek the gift of tongues is to speak the language as much as possible. As a rule, teachers always speak the mission language, using English to facilitate selected activities.

PROGRESSING INVESTIGATORS

Beginning early in your MTC experience you will have daily teaching appointments with people who will take the role of progressing investigators. As you teach your progressing investigators, you will become aware of your own language needs and be motivated to learn in order to help them progress. Your experience teaching will be the driving force behind many of your decisions regarding language learning. Your teachers also use the information they gain as investigators to direct Group Instruction and Coaching Missionary Study.

GIFT OF TONGUES

You are an authorized servant of the Lord, called of God to act on His behalf. He will help you as you exercise faith and work as hard as you can. Strive to make learning the language a spiritual experience. Seek for the gift of tongues and other gifts of the Spirit (see *Preach My Gospel*, 91 and 133). Know that your teachers' instructional decisions always demonstrate their faith in your ability to fulfill your purpose in the mission language.

MISSIONARY-DIRECTED ACTIVITIES

TECHNOLOGY-ASSISTED LANGUAGE LEARNING (TALL)

TALL is the name given to MTC language-learning software and print materials. These materials are the primary resources you will use to learn vocabulary and phrases during language study. TALL software is the best resource for providing repetition and pronunciation practice. Each day (except Sundays) you will spend 60 minutes in a computer lab using TALL.

LANGUAGE STUDY

Each day you will have 60 scheduled minutes to study the language on your own. Apply the principles in Chapter 7 of *Preach My Gospel* as you create and apply your own language study plan. Use all available resources including your dictionary, *Vocabulary and Phrase Book* (VP Book), simple grammar text, *Preach My Gospel* and scriptures in your mission language, and TALL software. Also plan to spend a portion of your language study time reviewing the board display for the upcoming grammar instruction.

TEACHER-DIRECTED ACTIVITIES

GROUP INSTRUCTION

Grammar Instruction and Task Instruction are the two major types of group language instruction. Your teachers will generally follow the order outlined in this book. The purpose of these activites is to provide you with multiple opportunities for meaningful practice using essential vocabulary, phrases, and grammar patterns. Grammar activites in the *Language Guide* are not designed to give detailed explanations of grammar; if you need an in-depth description, use your grammar books or TALL.

COACHING STUDY

Your teachers will help you apply the principles in Chapter 7 of *Preach my Gospel* to improve your ability to become an effective language learner. Make inspired decisions as you become more aware of your needs, the needs of your investigators, the conversion process, and your own learning process. Set goals to improve each day.

BREAKING THE LANGUAGE PLATEAU

You may have asked yourself, "How much of my mission language do I need in order to fulfill my purpose? How should I start? What do I need to become proficient?"

Everything you do as a missionary, including at the MTC, should focus on your missionary purpose.
To do this as a language-learning missionary:

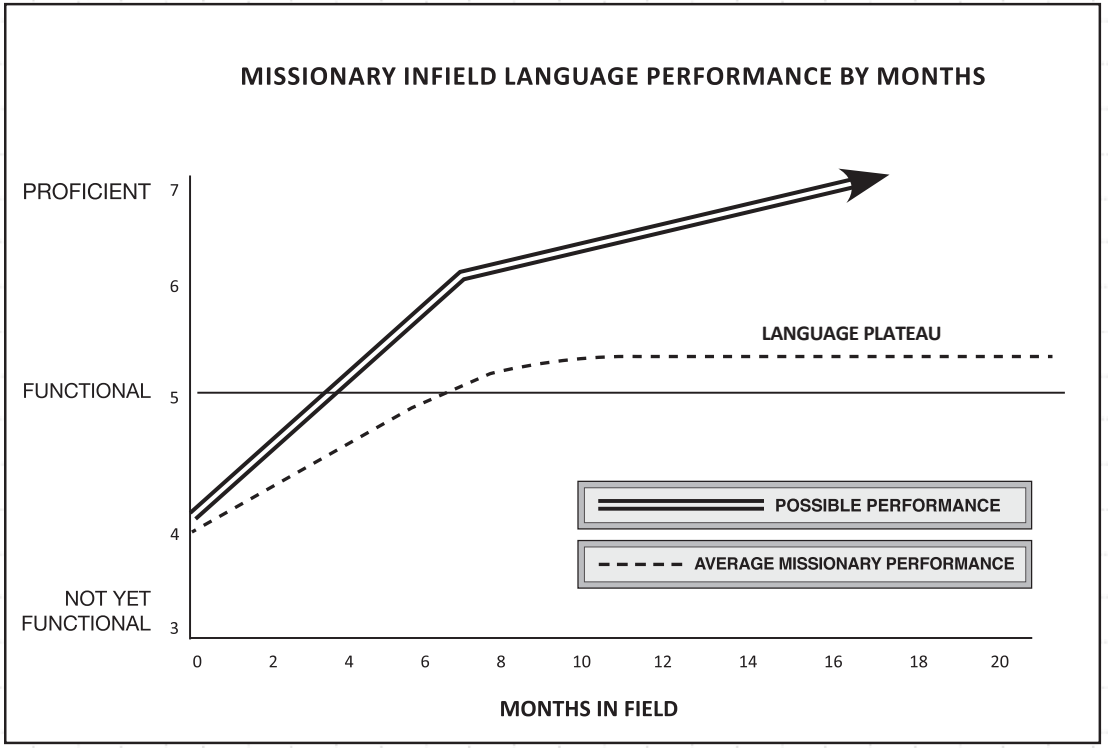
- Recognize that you have been called of God by a prophet to preach the gospel in a new language (D&C 90:11).
- Be motivated by love for the Lord and for the people you serve (D&C 46:9, 26; 1 Cor. 14:12).
- Live worthy of the Holy Ghost by obeying the commandments and missionary standards (D&C 46:9, 33).
- Pray continually for divine assistance to obtain the gift of tongues (D&C 46:28, 30-32).
- Study, practice, and use the mission language as much as possible each day (1 Cor. 12:31).

CHALLENGE YOURSELF

- What can you do to keep from plateauing?

- How can you continue to improve throughout your mission?

ALL YOU NEED TO LEARN your mission language and improve throughout your mission are the principles in *Preach My Gospel*, Chapter 7. This introduction will help you apply those principles while in the MTC.



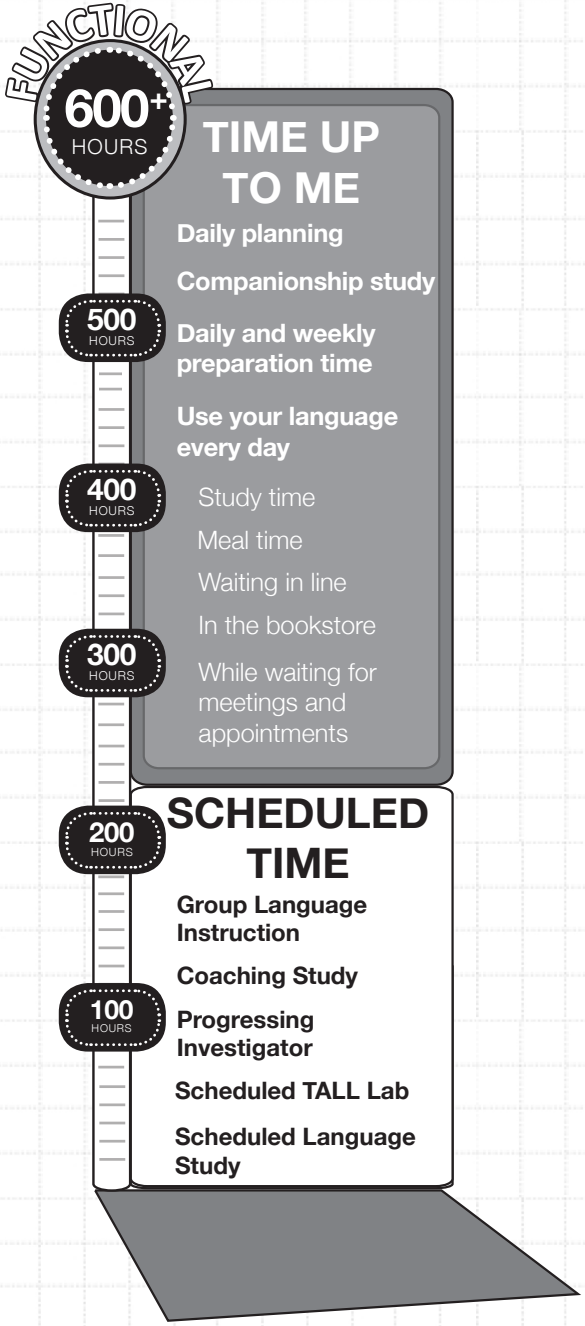
This graph shows missionary language growth over time. Many missionaries plateau, or stop improving, when they start feeling comfortable with the language. The graph also shows what is possible if missionaries apply Chapter 7 of *Preach My Gospel.*

What is functional?

Being functional in a language means that you are able to hold conversations and get by with your daily missionary life in your mission language. Elder Jeffrey R. Holland explained the value of studying beyond the functional level in the language. "Don't be satisfied with what we call a missionary vocabulary only. Stretch yourself in the language, and you will gain greater access to the hearts of the people" (*Missionary Satellite Broadcast*, Aug. 1998).

HOW FAR WILL YOU REACH AT THE MTC?

It takes time and hard work to preach fluently in a new language. Experience shows, depending on your native language and your mission language, that in most cases you need **600 –1000 hours** of instruction and practice just to function in the language. Here is a summary of the number of hours scheduled for language activities in the MTC.



Language learning is a challenging task that requires dedication and diligence (*Preach My Gospel*, 128). With time you may feel comfortable in the language, but "do not stop improving your language skills once people begin to understand you" (*Preach My Gospel*, 128).

Take responsibility for your language learning, and don't just rely on teachers or scheduled activities *(Preach My Gospel,* 128*)*. A missionary in the six-week language training program has over 600 waking hours in the MTC. Missionaries in nine-week training are given over 950 hours because the languages they are learning will take them more time to reach a comparable level of functionality.

DID YOU KNOW?

If you take advantage of all of the additional study time that is not listed in your schedule, then you will have more than 140 additional hours of SYL while you are in the MTC!

WHAT MORE CAN YOU DO?

We have provided a few examples of times where you could be speaking and practicing your language. Keep in mind that these are only suggestions. Don't limit yourself.

VISION, GOALS, PLANS, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

ESTABLISH A VISION

A vision is an idea of where you want to be down the road in the future. It is far beyond where you are now. It considers your resources (time, materials, and teachers). Here are some examples:

- Be able to "speak from the heart in [my] own terms... speak out of [my] own conviction" (*Preach My Gospel* , 175-176).
- Understand native speakers so that I can meet their needs.
- Be able to teach the doctrines "with clarity and power" (*Preach My Gospel,* p. 20).
- Be able to "expound the scriptures when [I] teach" (*Preach My Gospel,* p. 182).

SET INSPIRED GOALS

A vision is exciting and it makes you feel good, but it isn't actionable. This is why it is vital to set inspired goals. For a goal to be helpful you need to know how to measure your progress over time. You need to set long-term goals and short-term goals. Here are some examples of long-term goals:

- Know all the words and phrases for the first three lessons, as found in the TALL VP book.
- Memorize 1000 common words and phrases.
- Memorize 100 scriptures and parables.

Even though you can measure these long-term goals, they're too big to accomplish in one sitting. Well-defined short-term goals are about what you have to accomplish in the language right now. They are always about the people you are teaching. Here are some examples:

- Learn 12 words from Lesson 1 to teach Juan about the Book of Mormon.
- Memorize Mosiah 2:41 for the lesson with the Gomez family.
- Learn to say 15 new words/phrases during SYL that I can use to get to know Brother and Sister Gomez better.

CREATE AND EXECUTE PLANS

Specific plans to accomplish your goals include **what**, **how**, **when** and **where** you will accomplish them. You will make plans for what you will do during your formal language study time as well as what you will do throughout the day to improve your language. For example, if your goal is memorize Mosiah 2:41 for the lesson with the Gomez family, your plans might include:

- Read Mosiah 2:41 during personal study.
- Read it in the language during language study.
- Spend 15 minutes trying to memorize it. Make a flashcard.
- Carry the flashcard throughout the day. Review it while walking to meals.

ACCOUNT FOR YOUR EFFORTS

Accounting for your efforts is vital to your growth in the language. This includes reporting your efforts to your mission leaders and to the Lord through prayer. Some helpful questions may include: how did your language study enable you to help those you teach? What have you done to accomplish your learning goals? How is your study helping you?

LANGUAGE CORE

The Language Core establishes a language foundation and helps you push yourself. It helps you focus and pace your language study. The core includes the four essential components of a missionary's language. With hard work, missionaries can learn at least the basic core while in the MTC.

YOUR TEACHERS CAN HELP YOU IDENTIFY WORDS AND PHRASES TO INCLUDE IN YOUR CORE LANGUAGE.

ESSENTIAL COMPONENTS	BASIC CORE	EXTENDED CORE
Vocabulary	500 words	1000 words
Phrases	150 phrases	250 phrases
Grammar	All language guide topics	2nd text topics
Scriptures	15 scriptures	30 scriptures

LANGUAGE MATERIALS

Preach My Gospel says to select language tools, which include the following:

- The TALL VP book and your language guide to identify vocabulary, phrases, and grammar to study.
- The dictionary will also be essential. **Always** carry it with you.
- The scriptures constantly help you learn the language. Study the scriptures you'll share while teaching, as well as scriptural passages and chapters you can discuss with your investigator.
- The lessons in Chapter 3 of *Preach My Gospel* provide additional ways to say the things you need to teach your investigator.

MATERIALS AND TOOLS

These materials are what Step 2 of "Create a Language Study Plan" is referring to. Select which tools to use. (*Preach My Gospel*, 129).

REMEMBER:
1. Learn the things to teach your investigator, and
2. Learn what you need communicate throughout the day.

WHY LANGUAGE STUDY PLANS?

A language study plan allows you to reach your language goals. Review *Preach My Gospel*, 129–131 and then read the section below. If you have questions, ask your teacher to help you, or refer to the example plan on the following page.

STUDY PLAN

GOALS

PLANS

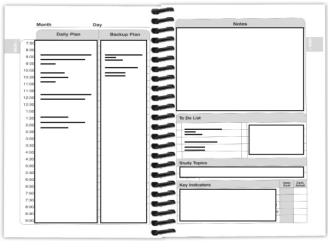
EFFECTIVE LANGUAGE STUDY PLANS INCLUDE TWO PARTS:

A WORKSHEET

- Goals stating **what** you will learn.
- Study plans and ideas for **how** you will study.

A CALENDAR OR PLANNER TO DECIDE:

- **When, where,** and **how much** language you will study each day, broken down by hours.



For the best strategies on learning your language, refer to *Preach My Gospel*, 128–131. Try each strategy from each bolded section for a few days before deciding which ones work best for you.

EXAMPLE PLAN # 1

My Language Study Plan

This week's goals: [WHAT]

- Memorize & use all new grammar
- Learn 100 more words
- Learn 40 more phrases
- Memorize 5 scriptures
- SYL 12 hours each day
- Read a chapter/day in the Book of Mormon

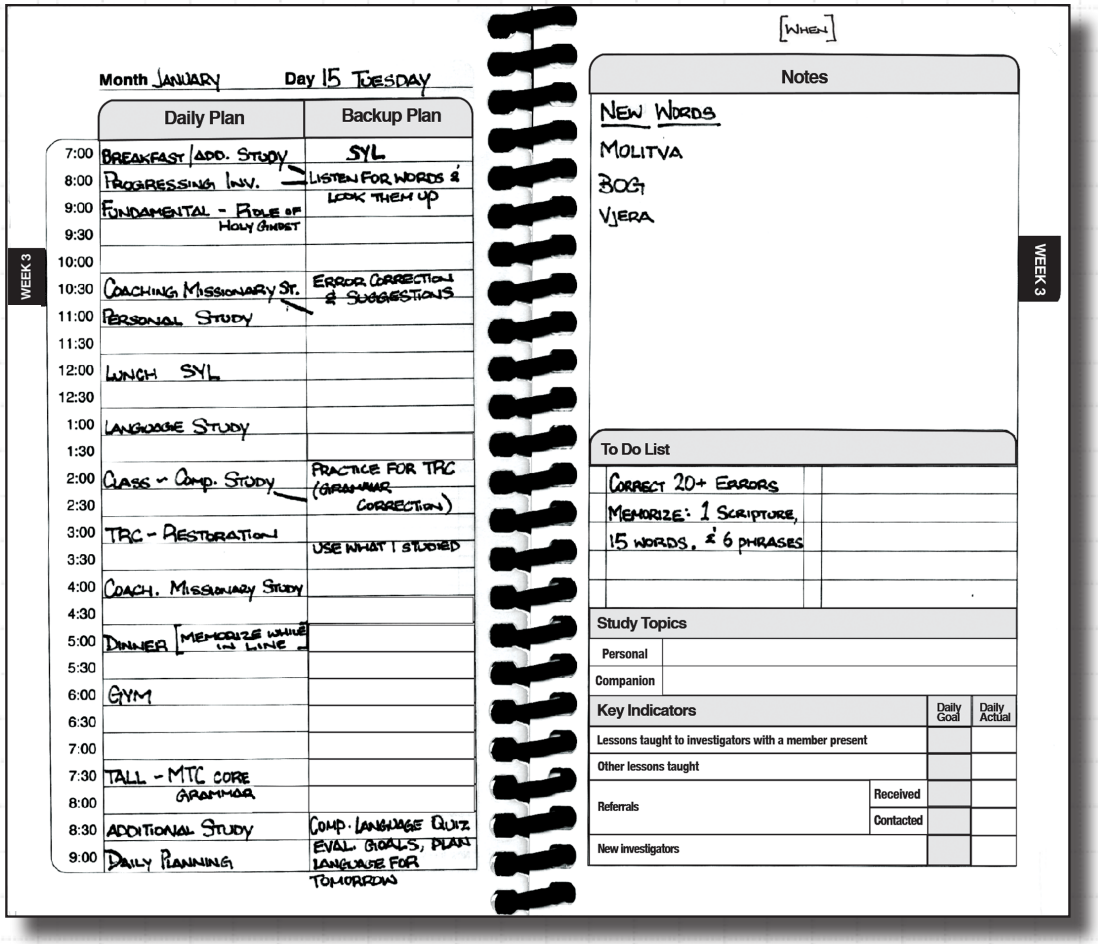
Study Plans: [HOW]

- Use every moment well.
- Use the study ideas from our teacher [how to memorize, how to pronounce]
- Ask teacher for things to improve [say differently] after each lesson
- Choose scriptures, words, & phrases from what our investigator needs
- Daily learn rate: 15 words, 6 phrases, 1 scripture. Read Book of Mormon & study grammar after that. SYL all the time.
- Memorizing scriptures: study them in English during personal study. Start learning them in the language during language study. Practice them walking to meals & when waiting.
- Words & phrases: start picking them during companion study. Finish choosing & figuring them out during language study & TALL. Review & get them down during meals & other slow times.
- Grammar: study it during language study & TALL. Have companion quiz me on it 3x this week.
- SYL: Try really hard to say things. Look things up & find out how to say them. Then say them. Fix alot of mistakes (60 for 20+/day). Try to SYL through every meal. Maybe all day Sunday too.

Investigator: [WHY]

- If I study hard & use the language all the time, I'll speak better when I teach.
- If I work hard & am worthy, I can pray for the gift of tongues & I will receive it. I must ask for it in prayer.
- Review plan, especially long term goals every day. Keep focused on preaching to the people with power!
- Study Preach My Gospel & scriptures about my purpose, culture, & the gift of tongues.
- Pray constantly about the people in my mission.

What do you see in these sample plans that you hadn't considered?



EXAMPLE PLAN # 2

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
This week's language goals: No grammar mistakes (command form), memorize 20 words/day.							
Weekly Plans	Make Weekly language study plan	Teach John "The Restoration" My Plan: 1. Teach him how to pray. 2. Invite him to read the Book of Mormon and pray about it.	TRC teaching a volunteer My Plan: 1. Get to know volunteer. 2. Share a simple overview of The Restoration	Follow-up visit with Krista My Plan: 1. Follow-up on her commitment to read 3 Nephi 11 (if she didn't read, read with her.) 2. Find out what was meaningful to her as she read.	Follow-up visit with John My Plan: 1. Follow-up on his commitment to pray about Joseph Smith. 2. Bear my testimony of Joseph Smith and President Monson. 3. Invite him to be baptized again.	Teach Krista "The Plan of Salvation" My Plan: 1. Follow-up on her commitment to be baptized. 2. Use "How to Begin Teaching" to apply the lesson to her baptism. 3. Teach the lesson.	Teach John "The Plan of Salvation" My Plan: 1. Ask him a few simple questions about his beliefs 2. Teach "The Atonement" and share Alma 7: 11-13. 3. Invite him to come to church.

Monday:

a.) Teach John how to pray
- i) Study "The Restoration" pamphlet "How can I Know?" in the language.
  - (1.) Identify new vocab and memorize at least 10 new words. (5 minutes)
  - (2.) Practice teaching the "How do I Pray?" steps in my own words. (10 minutes)
- ii) Study command form for giving directions about how to pray.
  - (1.) Conjugate 5 verbs in the command form. (7 minutes)
  - (2.) Say all my commands in the mission language all day.
- iii) Practice with my companion, get feedback, and repractice. (8 minutes)

b.) Invite him to read the Book of Mormon and pray about it.
- i) Study the grammar materials to extend "Will you..." questions (5 minutes)
  - (1.) Conjugate 5 verbs in the future tense without errors. (5 minutes)
  - (2.) Practice my commitments with my companion before each lesson and have him correct my conjugation.
- ii) Study 10 new words and 3 phrases in TALL VP on extending invitations. (10 minutes)
- iii) Write down blessings that come from reading the Book of Mormon and translate them. Have my teacher check them during coaching. (10 minutes)

Long-term Goals:
- Finish all grammar lessons before leaving MTC
- 2,000 words, 500 phrases by 6 months
- Speak fluently by 12 months

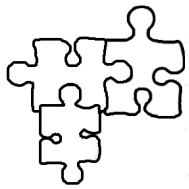
What else would you want to include in your language study plan?

ACTIVITY: LANGUAGE STUDY PLANS

- ☐ Look at the sample language study plans on pages 10 and 11.
- ☐ Evaluate the goals. Are the goals measurable? Do they reflect what the missionary will be learning?
- ☐ When will the missionary study each day? Where and how much will he or she study each day?
- ☐ Do the missionary's plans involve memorizing, applying grammar, and correcting errors?
- ☐ Using the sample language study plans as a guide, practice setting one goal that states that what you will learn. Make sure it is measurable and attainable.
- ☐ In your planner, write when, where, and how much you will study to accomplish your goal.
- ☐ Using the principles you have learned, create a complete language study plan. Ask your teacher or another missionary to give feedback and evaluate your language study plan.

STEP 1: KNOW THE MEANING

- Always find out the meaning of what you are learning. Learn the meaning of each word, and write it down if necessary.
- If you're learning grammar, find out what the grammar concept means. Be able to explain it. If you're learning words, don't ignore how prefixes and suffixes affect meaning.
- Practice repeating the meaning of each word out loud.

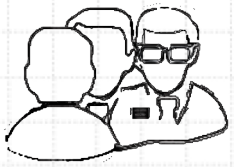


STEP 2: FOCUS ON THE FORM

- All language is made up of two things: the meaning and the words which carry that meaning.
- Form includes how it sounds, how it's pronounced, and how it's written (or for ASL, how it's gestured). Form also includes noticing patterns in grammar and word order in phrases.
- Find out how to say each word and practice until you can pronounce it correctly.

STEP 3: PRACTICE ALOUD

- We use our body to speak. Our vocal tract (lips, tongue, jaw, and throat) moves and our ears are activated. We also move our faces and gesture with our hands.
- We learn and remember language much better when we practice it physically, building muscle memory.
- Practice your words, phrases, or grammar out loud, repeatedly. Say it again and again until it becomes automatic and you can do it without notes.



STEP 4: APPLY IT

This step takes our focus back to where we started—on the meaning.

- Use what you're learning in real situations.
- If it's part of a lesson, practice teaching it to your companion.
- Think about the meaning of what you say, and express it with feeling. Do the same as you teach others and as you converse.

STEP 5: PLAN SPACED REVIEWS

Steps 1–4 place language firmly in your short-term memory. Unfortunately, that language won't stay there very long. Step 5 moves language to your long-term memory where it will remain for good.

- Early reviews may require you to use notes or materials to look up certain parts. Be sure that all early reviews are done aloud. Early reviews are complete when you can fluently produce the words, phrases, scriptures, or grammar without looking at notes.
- Later reviews can be less frequent. The more you know something, the less you will need notes, and the more you will be able to review language while doing other physical tasks (walking, standing, shaving, etc.).

FREQUENCY OF SPACED REVIEWS:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

NEW VOCABULARY

NEW VOCABULARY

NEW VOCABULARY

NEW VOCABULARY

NEW VOCABULARY

NEW VOCABULARY

PREPARING FOR THE FIELD——

You will experience a significant transition in your language learning as you leave the MTC. You will go from lots of individual language study to feeling like you have only one hour a day. Language study may get replaced with district meetings, Sunday meetings, weekly planning, preparation day activities, teaching appointments, or even interviews and zone conferences. Guard your language study to prevent this from happening. If you can't hold it in the morning, ask your companion or mission president when you can make it up. Pay attention to moments when study time is available—meal times and evening time, riding transportation, or waiting for meetings or interviews. Do what is necessary to study the language for an hour or more every day.

All of the language learning strategies found in Chapter 7 of *Preach My Gospel* are based on these five steps. Missionaries who use all five steps learn their language faster, and they remember it better. Missionaries who skip one or more of these learning steps struggle to learn.

The following activities will help you apply the five language learning steps. As you do each activity, pay attention to how the language learning steps are being used.

ACTIVITY: MEMORIZATION

- ☐ Read Moroni 10:5 in your mission language.
- ☐ Make sure you understand what each word means in your native language. Use your tools to look up the meaning. Look at individual words, endings, and the word order.
- ☐ Practice the pronunciation by reading slowly. Have a native speaker or your teacher correct your pronunciation and repeat again.
- ☐ Memorize the scripture. Start with parts of phrases, then whole phrases, then the whole verse.
- ☐ Continue to repeat from memory. Each time you repeat the verse, you'll gain fluency in that scripture and those words.
- ☐ Use the scripture in a missionary situation such as teaching your progressing investigator about the Book of Mormon.
- ☐ Use your planner to record when you will study this scripture. After a day or two, evaluate yourself to see if you reviewed the scripture and how it went.

At the end of the activity, identify how the five language learning steps are used in this activity. Set goals and make plans to memorize additional words, phrases, and scriptures.

ACTIVITY: APPLY GRAMMAR
Examples to Rules

- ☐ Choose a grammar principle that you haven't learned yet. Find five example sentences from the language guide (board display) for your mission language.
- ☐ Copy these sentences so you can look at them all together.
- ☐ Look for the pattern between the five sentences and seek to understand the context. Using this grammar rule, write five sentences of your own involving a principle you will be teaching to your progressing investigator.
- ☐ Write a sentence to describe the grammar rule used in the five sentences. Look up the explanation given in your grammar guide to check what you wrote.
- ☐ Practice saying the five sentences aloud, and also use the grammar rule you learned to create some additional sentences. Practice the new sentences aloud.
- ☐ Use the grammar rule and sentences you created to practice teaching a gospel principle to your progressing investigator.
- ☐ Use your planner to record when you will review this grammar principle. As you review it, teach it to your companion, and evaluate your initial study.

At the end of the activity, identify how the five language learning steps are used in this activity. Set goals and make plans to memorize additional words, phrases, and scriptures.

ACTIVITY: APPLY GRAMMAR
Rules to Examples

- ☐ Choose a grammar principle that you haven't learned yet, and look up the rule in a grammar book.
- ☐ When you use this grammar principle, what does it mean? Write it down.
- ☐ Where is this grammar rule used in a sentence? When do you use it? Write down this information.
- ☐ Using this grammar rule, write five sentences of your own involving a gospel principle you will be teaching to your progressing investigator.
- ☐ Check your sentences to be sure you correctly used the meaning and form of the grammar rule. If a teacher is available, have him or her check your sentences for errors.
- ☐ Practice speaking by saying the sentences you created out loud. Repeat each sentence several times to increase your fluency.
- ☐ Using the sentences you created, practice teaching your progressing investigator.
- ☐ Use your planner to record when you will review this grammar principle. As you review it, teach it to your companion, and evaluate your initial study. Make goals to improve your study.

At the end of the activity, identify how the five language learning steps are used in this activity. Set goals and make plans to memorize additional words, phrases, and scriptures.

ACTIVITY: ERROR CORRECTION

- ☐ Identify three phrases in your native language in the TALL VP book or Preach My Gospel to use while teaching your progressing investigator.
- ☐ Translate the phrases into your mission language without looking. Cover up the language side if using the TALL VP book. You may write the sentences down or say them aloud.
- ☐ Compare your phrases with the native translation in the VP book or a language version of Preach My Gospel.
- ☐ Identify errors in the translation. What did you learn about the meaning and form?
- ☐ Practice saying the corrected phrases out loud.
- ☐ Apply these sentences to a real missionary situation. For example, include these phrases as you practice teaching a gospel principle to your companion.
- ☐ In your missionary planner, write plans to improve and fix your errors. After a day or two, evaluate yourself to see if you have reduced the number of errors you make.

At the end of the activity, identify how the five language learning steps are used in this activity. Set goals and make plans to memorize additional words, phrases, and scriptures.

INTRODUCTION: ELEMENTS OF A BOARD DISPLAY

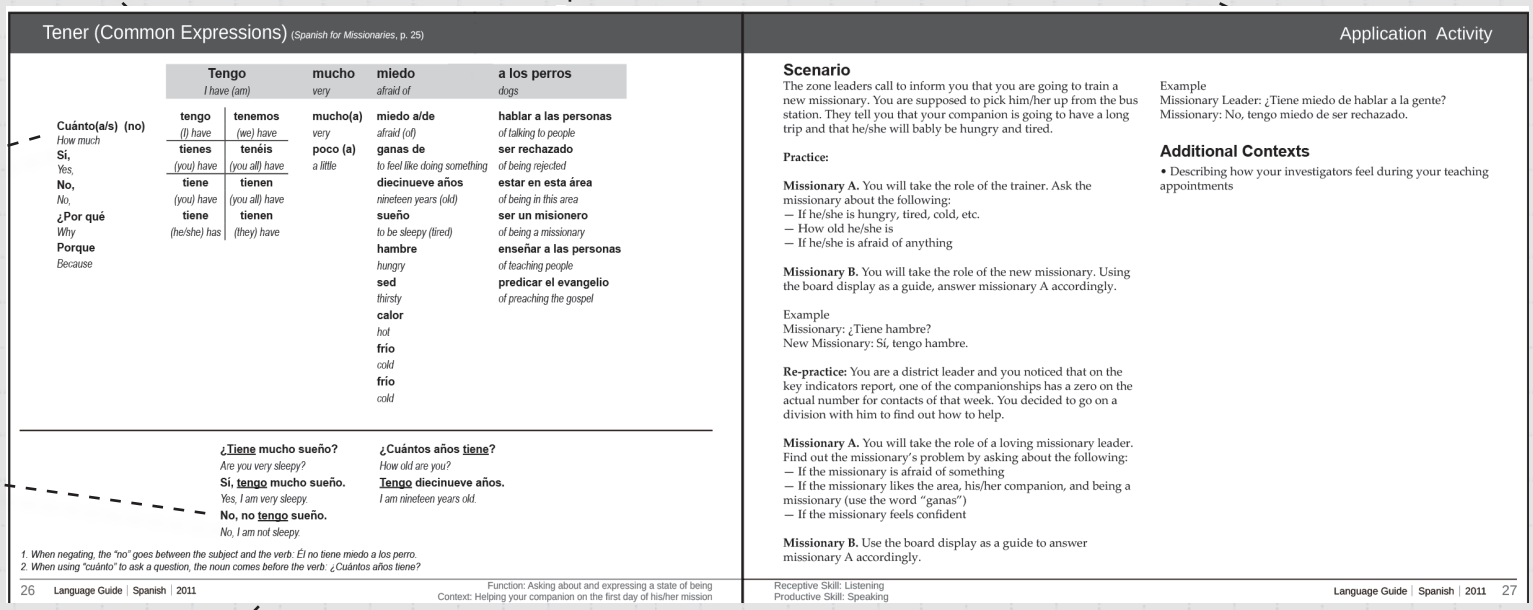
GRAMMAR PRINCIPLE

HEADER SENTENCE

The header sentence demonstrates the grammar principle that is being used in the board display. It functions as a guide for the rest of the board display.

APPLICATION ACTIVITY

Each board display is followed by an application activiy based on the context from the board display. You will be fully engaged in using the grammar principle and vocabulary just learned in a meaningful missionary scenario that mirrors the kinds of tasks you will perform in the field.



Tener (Common Expressions) *(Spanish for Missionaries, p. 25)*

Tengo *I have (am)*		mucho *very*	miedo *afraid of*	a los perros *dogs*
tengo *(I) have*	tenemos *(we) have*	mucho(a) *very*	miedo a/de *afraid (of)*	hablar a las personas *of talking to people*
tienes *(you) have*	tenéis *(you all) have*	poco (a) *a little*	ganas de *to feel like doing something*	ser rechazado *of being rejected*
tiene *(you) have*	tienen *(you all) have*		diecinueve años *nineteen years (old)*	estar en esta área *of being in this area*
tiene *(he/she) has*	tienen *(they) have*		sueño *to be sleepy (tired)*	ser un misionero *of being a missionary*
			hambre *hungry*	enseñar a las personas *of teaching people*
			sed *thirsty*	predicar el evangelio *of preaching the gospel*
			calor *hot*	
			frío *cold*	
			frío *cold*	

Cuánto(a/s) (no) *How much*
Sí, *Yes,*
No, *No,*
¿Por qué *Why*
Porque *Because*

¿Tiene mucho sueño? *Are you very sleepy?*
Sí, tengo mucho sueño. *Yes, I am very sleepy.*
No, no tengo sueño. *No, I am not sleepy.*

¿Cuántos años tiene? *How old are you?*
Tengo diecinueve años. *I am nineteen years old.*

1. When negating, the "no" goes between the subject and the verb: Él no tiene miedo a los perro.
2. When using "cuánto" to ask a question, the noun comes before the verb: ¿Cuántos años tiene?

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Function: Asking about and expressing a state of being
Context: Helping your companion on the first day of his/her mission

Application Activity

Scenario
The zone leaders call to inform you that you are going to train a new missionary. You are supposed to pick him/her up from the bus station. They tell you that your companion is going to have a long trip and that he/she will bably be hungry and tired.

Practice:

Missionary A. You will take the role of the trainer. Ask the missionary about the following:
— If he/she is hungry, tired, cold, etc.
— How old he/she is
— If he/she is afraid of anything

Missionary B. You will take the role of the new missionary. Using the board display as a guide, answer missionary A accordingly.

Example
Missionary: ¿Tiene hambre?
New Missionary: Sí, tengo hambre.

Re-practice: You are a district leader and you noticed that on the key indicators report, one of the companionships has a zero on the actual number for contacts of that week. You decided to go on a division with him to find out how to help.

Missionary A. You will take the role of a loving missionary leader. Find out the missionary's problem by asking about the following:
— If the missionary is afraid of something
— If the missionary likes the area, his/her companion, and being a missionary (use the word "ganas")
— If the missionary feels confident

Missionary B. Use the board display as a guide to answer missionary A accordingly.

Example
Missionary Leader: ¿Tiene miedo de hablar a la gente?
Missionary: No, tengo miedo de ser rechazado.

Additional Contexts
• Describing how your investigators feel during your teaching appointments

Receptive Skill: Listening
Productive Skill: Speaking

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QUESTION WORDS

This section has words or phrases used to form questions with the board display.

EXAMPLES

This section contains example questions and sentences that use the grammar principles of the board display.

NOTES

Occasionally, board displays will have notes that help explain how to use the board display.

FUNCTION & CONTEXT

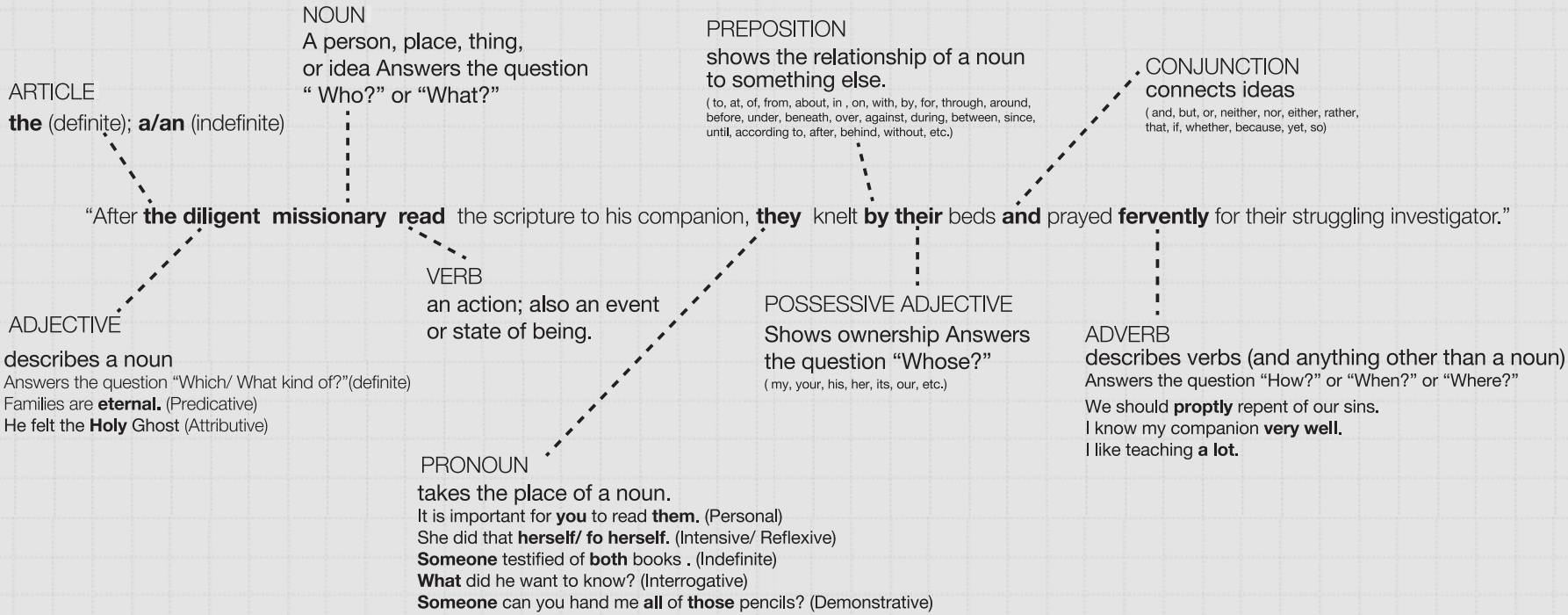
The function best describes how the grammar principle is actually used in communication.

The context is the framework around which the vocabulary of the board display was selected. Contexts are missionary centered.

RECEPTIVE & PRODUCTIVE SKILL

The Receptive Skill tells how the Application Activity will help you understand your mission language.

The Productive Skill tells what type of communication the Application Activity will require you to use.


ARTICLE
the (definite); **a/an** (indefinite)
NOUN
A person, place, thing, or idea Answers the question " Who?" or "What?"
PREPOSITION
shows the relationship of a noun to something else.
(to, at, of, from, about, in , on, with, by, for, through, around, before, under, beneath, over, against, during, between, since, until, according to, after, behind, without, etc.)
CONJUNCTION
connects ideas
(and, but, or, neither, nor, either, rather, that, if, whether, because, yet, so)
"After **the diligent missionary read** the scripture to his companion, **they** knelt **by their** beds **and** prayed **fervently** for their struggling investigator."
ADJECTIVE
describes a noun
Answers the question "Which/ What kind of?"(definite)
Families are **eternal.** (Predicative)
He felt the **Holy** Ghost (Attributive)
VERB
an action; also an event or state of being.
POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE
Shows ownership Answers the question "Whose?"
(my, your, his, her, its, our, etc.)
ADVERB
describes verbs (and anything other than a noun)
Answers the question "How?" or "When?" or "Where?"
We should **proptly** repent of our sins.
I know my companion **very well.**
I like teaching **a lot.**
PRONOUN
takes the place of a noun.
It is important for **you** to read **them.** (Personal)
She did that **herself/ fo herself.** (Intensive/ Reflexive)
Someone testified of **both** books . (Indefinite)
What did he want to know? (Interrogative)
Someone can you hand me **all** of **those** pencils? (Demonstrative)

INTERJECTION
any emotional greeting or exclamation.

SUBJECT
who or what **does the action** (word or phrase). The subjects in the sentence on the top left are "the dilligent missionary" and "they."

DIRECT OBJECT
who or what **receives the action** of the verb (word or phrase). The direct object in the sentence above is "the scripture."

INDIRECT OBJECT
to whom or for whom an action is intended (word or phrase). The indirect object in the sentence above is "his companion."

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE
all the words to which a preposition refers; it also includes the preposition iteself. Prepositional phrases in the sentence above include " by their beds" and "for their struggling investigator."

PASSIVE VOICE
the subject of the sentence undergoes the action of the verb.

Active voice: God called Joseph
Passive voice: Joseph was called (by God)
Active voice: We make mistakes.
Passive voice: Mistakes are made

VOWELS
the letters, *A, E, I, O, U* and sometimes *Y* (unobstructed air flow)

CONSONANTS
any other letter (obstructed air flow)

REFLEXIVE VERBS
the subject is also the object.
(get baptized, get ready, get dressed)

INTRANSITIVE VERBS
have no direct object (disappear, smile, die, repent, pray)

CLAUSE
a group of words with a subject and a verb.

INDEPENDENT CLAUSE
can stand alone as a sentence.

DEPENDENT CLAUSE
cannot stand alone as a sentence.

PREDICATE
the part of the clause that is not the subject

I am a missionary. (Nominal)
Jesus **is kind.** (Adjective)

WHAT IS A LANGUAGE FUNCTION?

Language functions describe what you should be able to do as a result of learning a particular grammar principle. Notice that each function is meant to encourage two-way conversations in your mission language. Each grammar principle in this language guide is a part of one of the following ten language functions:

Asking about and expressing a state of being
Asking about and expressing possession or ownership
Asking about and describing objects, people, and their characteristics
Asking about and expressing desire, need, preference, ability, intention, or purpose
Asking about and describing actions and events
Asking and answering questions of contrasting attitudes, emotions, and feelings
Asking and answering questions of time, date, and location
Asking and answering questions of quality, quantity, number, and sequence
Asking and answering questions of cause and effect
Narrating experiences and telling stories

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF INCLUDING THE TASKS IN THE BEGINNING?

The language tasks are simple ways to accelerate your ability to communicate in the language in your first few days of learning the language. The tasks are meant to help you begin to communicate in your mission language without having to understand all of the grammar behind what you are saying.

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF BOARD DISPLAYS?

Board displays are meant to help minimize lengthy explanations of grammar and maximize the time practicing use of the language during group instruction. In-depth study of grammar structures and rules should take place at another time, for example during prework, language study, or in the TALL lab.

WHAT ARE CONCEPTUAL PRACTICES?

Conceptual practices help you more clearly understand and practice the concept of an upcoming grammar principle in your native language before having to deal with the linguistic mechanics in the second language. Teachers will conduct these activities in the order they have been placed in this language guide to prepare you for the grammar principles that follow them.

IN WHAT ORDER SHOULD THESE GRAMMAR PRINCIPLES BE TAUGHT?

Teachers will usually teach grammar principles in the order they appear in the Table of Contents. Occasionally, a teacher may have reason to change the order of lessons, but in general they are intended to be taught in the order given. One of the primary reasons for the order is the frequent usage of certain language functions. The first five functions, as listed above, are especially frequently used. Where possible, their corresponding grammar principles have been placed early in the Table of Contents. This arrangement will give you a great opportunity to communicate in the language at the earliest stages of your language learning.

Alphabet – Цагаан Толгой

	Letter	*Italics*	Pronunciation	Name	Romanized
1	**А а**	*А а*	f**a**ther	а	a
2	**Б б**	*Б б*	**b**ird	бэ	b
3	**В в**	*В в*	**v**ase (vw)	вэ	v (or w)
4	**Г г**	*Г г*	**g**et or ba**ck**	гэ	g
5	**Д д**	*Д д*	**d**ay	дэ	d
6	**Е е**	*Е е*	**ye**ah	е	ye (or e)
7	**Ё ё**	*Ё ё*	**ya**wn	ё	yo (or e)
8	**Ж ж**	*Ж ж*	**j**oke	жэ	j
9	**З з**	*З з*	**z**oo or see**ds**	зэ	z
10	**И и**	*И и*	eas**y**	и	i
11	**Й й**	*Й й*	eas**y**	хагас и	i
12	**К к**	*К к*	**k**ilogram	ка	k
13	**Л л**	*Л л*	hea**lth**	эл	l
14	**М м**	*М м*	**m**odern	эм	m
15	**Н н**	*Н н*	**n**ame or si**ng**	эн	n
16	**О о**	*О о*	b**ou**ght	о	o
17	**Ө ө**	*Ө ө*	p**u**t or h**oo**d	ө	u (or o)
18	**П п**	*П п*	**p**ark	пэ	p
19	**Р р**	*Р р*	**R**ussian (rolled)	эр	r
20	**С с**	*С с*	**s**ing	эс	s
21	**Т т**	*Т т*	**t**all	тэ	t
22	**У у**	*У у*	b**o**ne	у	u
23	**Ү ү**	*Ү ү*	s**ou**p	ү	u (or v)
24	**Ф ф**	*Ф ф*	**ph**oto	эф	f
25	**Х х**	*Х х*	Ba**ch**	хэ	kh (or h)
26	**Ц ц**	*Ц ц*	i**ts**	цэ	ts
27	**Ч ч**	*Ч ч*	**ch**air	чэ	ch
28	**Ш ш**	*Ш ш*	**sh**ort	иш	sh
29	**Щ щ**	*Щ щ*	Engli**sh Ch**annel	ишчэ	shch
30	**Ъ ъ**	*Ъ ъ*	∅ (hard sign)	хатуугийн тэмдэг	i
31	**Ы ы**	*Ы ы*	str**ee**t	жаран нэг ы	ii (or yi)
32	**Ь ь**	*Ь ь*	∅ (soft sign)	зөөлний тэмдэг	i
33	**Э э**	*Э э*	g**e**t	э	e
34	**Ю ю**	*Ю ю*	**you**	ю	yu
35	**Я я**	*Я я*	**ya**cht	я	ya

Vowel Harmony

	Basic Vowels	Long form	Ya-form	Long Ya-form	Dipthongs	**Vowel Harmony** (Letters that follow later in a word)
Masculine (Back of the Mouth) Vowels	**а** *father*	**аа** *fa-a-ther*	**я** ***yacht***	**яа** *ya-acht*	**ай** *bad/bade*	**а/у**
	о *robot*	**оо** *bought*	**ё** ***yonder***	**ёо** *yo-onder*	**ой** *loiter*	**о/у** **(а only after у)**
	у *robot*	**уу** *boat*	**ю** ***you***	**юу** *you-u*	**уй** *boy*	**а/у**
Feminine (Front of the Mouth) Vowels	**э** *get*	**ээ** *ge-et*	**е** ***yuck***	**еэ** *ye-esterday*	**эй** *grey*	**э/ү**
	ө *put*	**өө** *could*		**еө** *yu-uck*		**ө/ү** **(э only after ү)**
	ү *rude*	**үү** *food*	**ю** ***you***	**юү** *you-u*	**үй** *buoy*	**э/ү**
Neutral Vowels	**и** *see*	**ий** *(female)* *see*	*(Does not exist)*		**ий** *(female)* *see*	**э/ү**
		ы *(male)* *see*	*(Does not exist)*		**ы** *(male)* *see*	**а/у**

Each Mongolian word contains either only male or only female vowels, with few exceptions. In male-vowel words, the hard sign(ъ) makes the sound “ee” and soft sign(ь) softens the preceding vowel.

Example Male-vowel words:
Улаанбаатар, Монгол, явуулъя, барах, барь, барих, хон, хонь, хулан, хууль, мормоны номын зорилго, ёстой, юу

Example Female-vowel words:
эдлэх, өгөх, үүрэх, идэх, юүлэх, Хүчирхэгжүүлэх, өгүүлсэн, сүүрь, Есүс Христийн, үзэгдсэнийг, эгчтэй

Vowel harmony with verb suffixes

Verbех + -аарай[4] = please verb!

авах + -аарай = авааарай
to take *please take*
орох + -оорой = ороорой
to enter *please enter*
сурах + -аарай = сураарай
to learn *please learn*
эдлэх + -ээрэй = эдлээрэй
to enjoy *please enjoy*
өгөх + -өөрэй = өгөөрэй
to give *please give*
хүрэх + -ээрэй = хүрээрэй
to reach *please reach/touch*
идэх + -ээрэй = идээрэй
to eat *please eat*

заах + -(г)аарай = заагаарай
to teach (hidden ə) *please teach*
хийх + -(г)ээрэй = хийгээрэй
to do/make *please do/make*
бариx* + -аарай = бариарай
to hold *please hold*
солиx* + -оорой = солиорой
to switch *please switch*

**The command forms of*
барах = бар !
бариx = барь !
солиx = соль !

Verbех + -аад[4] = To verb, and then

авах + -аад = ваад
to take, and then
орох + -ood = ороод
to enter, and then
эдлэх + -ээд = эдлээд
to enjoy, and then
өгөх + -өөд = өгөөд
to give, and then
заах + -(г)аад = заагаад
to teach, and then (hidden ə)
бариx + -аад = бариад
to hold/carry/build, and then
солиx + -ood = солиод
to switch, and then

Verbех + -уулах[2] = to cause to verb

явах + -уулах = явуулах
to cause to go
орох + -уулах = оруулах
to cause to enter
эдлэх + -үүлэх = эдлүүлэх
to cause to enjoy
өгөх + -үүлэх = өгүүлэх
to cause to give (aka, to tell)

Vowel harmony with noun suffixes and question particles

Noun + -тай[3] = with the/a noun

аав + -тай = аавтай
dad *with dad*
ном + -той = номтой
book *with a book*
ээж + -тэй = ээжтэй
mom *with mom*
өвөө + -тэй = өвөөтэй*
grandpa *with grandpa*
уул + -тай = уултай
mountain *with mountains*
Хүн + -тэй = хүнтэй
person *with a person*
хил + -тэй =хилтэй
border *with borders*

**Note: The suffix -*төй *does not exist. It is replaced by –*тэй.

***Note: Some words have a 'hidden n" at the end, which appears only in the **genitive, dative, and ablative cases**. These must be learned individually.*

Noun + -ын[2] = Noun's (aka of the noun)

аав + -ын = аавын
dad *dad's*
ном + -ын = номын
book *book's*
ээж + -ийн = ээжийн
mom *mom's*
өвөө + -(г)-ийн = өвөөгийн
grandpa *grandpa's*
эмээ + -(г)-ийн = эмээгийн
grandma *grandma's*
сургууль + -ын = сургуулийн*
school *school's*
дарь + -ын = дарийн*
powder *powder's*
хамаг + -ын = хамгийн*
all *of all (most)*
Дорж + -ын = Доржийн*
Dorj (name) *Dorj's*
хонь(н) + -ын = хонины**
sheep *sheep's*

Note:* **ь + -ын = -ийн
(г, ж, ч, ш, or к) + -ын = -ийн
аа[4]/ай[4] + -ын = аан[4]/айн[4]
ан + -ын = ны
эн + -ийн = ний

уу[2]? = yes/no question particle

Та сайн + уу? = Та сайн уу?
You (are) good. Are you good?
энэ ном + уу? = Энэ ном уу?
this book Is this a book?
тэр хүн + үү? = Тэр хүн үү?
that person Is that a person?
мөн + үү?= мөн үү?
right/correct Is that right?
чи явлаа + юу? = чи явлаа юу?
you will go Will you go?
энэ ширээ + юү? = Энэ ширээ юү?
this table Is this a table?

вэ?/ бэ? = Open-ended question particle

Хэзээ явах вэ?
Хэн байна вэ?
Юу идэх вэ?
Хэн бэ?
Юу авсан бэ?
Ямар наадам бэ?
Хэний бал бэ?
Хаашаа явав бэ?

Note: This question particle does not change with vowel harmony, but "вэ?" becomes "бэ?" if the last letter of the last word was м, н, л, or в. Open-ended questions must use a question word (when, what, who, why, etc).

Task 1: Meet Someone

Сайн байна уу? **Сайн байцгаана уу?** **Сайн!**
Hello!/Are you good? Hello! (to a group of people) Good!
Таныг хэн гэдэг вэ? **Чамайг* хэн гэдэг вэ?**
Who are you called? ("You" for peers or younger)*
Намайг……...гэдэг.
I am called …..
Ахлагч Жонсон = *Elder Johnson*
Смит Эгч = *Sister Smith*
Энхболд Ах = *Brother Enkhbold*
Сонин сайхан юу байна (вэ)? Юмгүй дээ! Нам тайван.
What's up? (new or interesting?) Nothing much! Peaceful.

Таны ажил/хичээл сайн уу?
Is your work/school good?
Та ямар ажил хийдэг вэ?
What kind of work do you do?
Би номлогч
I am a missionary.
Би багш.
I am a teacher
Би таксий жолооч.
I am a taxi driver
Би оюутан.
I am a student.

Та гэр бүлтэй юү? Тийм үгүй
Do you have a family? Yes No
Таны гэр бүл сайн уу?
Is your family good?
Та хэдэн хүүхэдтэй вэ?
How many children do you have?
Би (таван) хүүхэдтэй.
I (5) children have.
(ахтай/эгчтэй/дүүтэй)
Older brother/older sister/younger siblings
Миний гэр бул (#) хүнтэй.
My family (#) people has.

Сайхан танилцлаа!
Nice to meet you!
Баярлалаа! Зүгээр!
Thank you! It's ok!
Уучлаарай!
Sorry! (please forgive)

1 нэг
2 хоёр
3 гурав(ан)
4 дөрөв(өн)
5 тав(ан)
6 зургаа(н)
7 долоо(н)
8 найм(ан)
9 ес(өн)
10 арав(ан)

Та/Чи хаанаас ирсэн бэ?
Where are you from? (Чи = 'You' informal)
Би Амэрикаас ирсэн.
I came from America.
Монголоос
From Mongolia
Хотоос
From the city (UB)
Юта Муж, Солт Лэйк Хотоос
Utah state, Salt Lake City from

Та бидний ажилыг мэдэх уу?
Do you know our work?

Бид Есүс Христийн номлогч нар.
We are Missionaries of Jesus Christ.

Бид танд Есүс Христийн тухай заана.
We will teach you about Jesus Christ.
Бурханы тухай
About God
гэр бүлийн тухай
About families
манай сүмийн тухай
About our church
Та Бурханы талаар юу итгэдэг вэ?
What do you believe about God?
шашины талаар
about religion

Баяртай! Дараа уулзъя! Сайн яваарай!
Goodbye! Later let's meet! Please go well!

Task 2: Offer a Prayer

Тэнгэрлэг эцэг минь(ээ),
Heavenly Father of mine,

Expressing Gratitude
Талархалаа илэрхийлэх нь

Та *you*	**надад** *To me* **бидэнд** *To us*	**гэр бүлийг** **Мормоны номыг** *family* *The Book of Mormon* **Сүнсийг** **хамтрагчийг** *The Spirit* *companion* **номлогч байх боломжийг** *the opportunity to be a missionary*	**өгсөн** *gave*	**-д Баярлалаа!** *for Thank you* **гэж (би Танд) баярлаж байна.** *that (I to-Thee) am rejoicing.* **гэж (би Танд) баяртай байна.** *that (I to-Thee) am joyful.* **гэж (би Танд) талархаж байна.** *that (I to-Thee) am thankful.*
	намайг *me* **биднийг** *us*	**эрүүл мэндээр** **Ариун сүнсээр** *through health* *through/by the holy Ghost* **хэлээр** *through language*	**адисласан** *blessed*	

Asking for blessings
Адислалыг гуйх нь

Та *you*	**намайг-** *me* **биднийг-***us*	**хэлээр-** *through the gift of tongues* **сайн зааxаар-** *to teach well* **хайртай байxаар-** *to have love*	**адислаарай** **адислаач** *please bless*	**гэж (би танаас) гуйж байна.** *That (I from-you) asking am* *I ask Thee that*
	надад- *to me* **бидэнд-** *to us*	**сүнсийг дагаxад-** *to follow the spirit* **сайн сураxад-** *to learn well* **шаргуу байxад** – *to be diligent*	**туслаарай** **туслаач** *please help*	
	миний- *my* **бидний-** *our* **манай-** *our/my*	**Сонирхогчдыг-** *investigators* **гэр бүлийг-** *family* **хамтрагчийг -** *companion* **Монгол хэлийг –** *Mongolian language*	**адислаарай** **адислаач** *please bless*	

-ыг/ -ийг = ‘object marker’ (the)

Есүс Христийн нэрээр, (гуйн залбирлаа) амен.
In the name of Jesus Christ, (we pray & ask) amen.

Task 3: Testify

Би гэрчлэлээ хуваалцмаар байна.
I my testimony share want to.

Есүс Христ Jesus Christ **Бурхан** *God* **Томас с. Монсон** *Thomas S. Monson* **Энэ сүм** *This church* **Мормоны ном** *Book of Mormon* **Иосэф Смит** *Joseph Smith* **Христийн сайн мэдээ** *Gospel of Christ* **Гэр бүл** *family* **Зарлигууд** *commandments* **Судрууд** *scriptures*	**Бол**** *is/are* *(optional)*	**Аврагч/ гэтэлгэгч** *the Savior / Redeemer* **Тэнгэрлэг Эцэг** *Father in Heaven* **бидэнд хайртай** *loves us* **үнэн** *the truth* **Бурханы бошиглогч** *a prophet of God* **мөнх** *eternal* **адислал** *a blessing* **маш чухал** *very important* **Бурханы үг** *the word of God*	**(байна)** *Is/are/am* *(optional)* ***Use either бол or байна or neither)*	**гэдгийг би мэднэ.** *that I know* **гэдэгт бид итгэдэг.** *(in) that we believe* **гэж би гэрчилж байна.** *that I testifying am.* **гэж би амалж чадна.** *that I promise can.*

яагаад гэвэл *because (if you ask "why")*	**би** *I* **бид** *we*	**залбираж асуусан.** *prayed and asked* **Мормоны ном уншсан.** *I read the Book of Mormon.* **аз жаргалтай байна. / их найдвартай.** *Happy am / great hope have.* **илүү сайн амдарч чадна. /амьдралын учир утгыг мэднэ.** *can live better. / know the meaning of life.*
(тийм) учраас / болохоор *Therefore,*		

Есүс Христийн нэрээр амен
In the name of Jesus Christ, amen.

Equative Sentences- Бол

Тийм
Yes
Үгүй
No

Би *I*		**бол** *am*	**номлогч.** *missionary*		
би *I*	**бид** *we*	**бол** *Am (it can be viewed as an equals sign and is optional in many cases)*	**багш** *teacher* **сүмийн гишүүн** *church member* **сонирхогч** *investigator* **бишоп** *bishop* **Монгол хүн** *Mongolian* **ямар хүн** *what-kind-of person* **хэн** *Who* **аз жаргалтай** *happy* **сайхан** *nice/ beautiful*	**(байна).** *am/is/are (use бол or байна or neither, but not both)* **биш** *not* **мөн/ зөв** *right/correct* **мөн/ билээ/ юм** *This is a 'copula,' and is optional. Adding it at the end of a statement means 'truly'. In a question, it is 'wondering.'*	**уу[2]?** *(Y/N question particle)* **юу[2]?** *(Y/N particle, if last letter is a double vowel)* **шүү/ дээ/ аа[4]!** *emphasis* **вэ?** *Open-ended particle* **бэ?** *Open-ended particle if the last letter is м, н, л, в)*
та (formal) **чи (informal)** *you*	**та нар** *you (plural)*				
Энэ/Тэр *He, She, it*	**Тэд** *they*				

Номлогч
Missionary
Бурхан
God
Энэ эгч
This sister
Тэр ах
That brother

Та Монгол хүн үү?
Are you a Mongolian person?
Тийм, би Монгол хүн.
Yes, I am a Mongolian.
Үгүй, би Монгол биш.
No, I am not Mongolian.

Чи Англи хэлний багш мөн үү?
You are an English Teacher right?
Тийм би Англи хэлний багш мөн.
Yes, I am an English teacher.
Үгүй би Англи хэлний багш биш.
No, I am not an English teacher.

See 'Modern Mongolian,' p. 6,42,19,121,166

Note: If the sentence is negative inserting бол after the subject is not necessary. Other copulas include болой, бөлгөө, аж(ээ).

Function: Asking about and expressing a state of being
Context: Introduce yourself and getting to know others

Scenario

You and your companion are attending your new branch/ward for the first time. You walk up to a member named Baatar and introduce yourself. You then ask Baatar to introduce you to different ward/ branch members that the missionaries need to know.

1. Practice: Working as companionships have one missionary take the role of Baatar and the other the role of the missionary. Have the missionary ask Baatar about certain people and Baatar will introduce the missionary to different members/ investigators at church.

2. Re-practice: Switch roles, then rotate practice companions and repeat the practice activity.

Additional Scenario(s)

A. You have just entered your new English class and your students want to get to know you. Have one missionary be the teacher and the other missionaries be the students. Have the students ask the teacher any questions they would like to get to know the teacher.

B. You are meeting with a new investigator, Dorj, who comes from a non-Christian background. You ask what he beleives about God, and he says he really has no idea. Use the following vocabulary words, and the grammar forms to teach about the true nature of God, and how God is our Loving Heavenly Father. Have one missionary play the role of Dorj, and ask questions to clarify as you teach him.

your Heavenly Father	Таны/чиний Тэнгэрлэг Эцэг
your spirit's Dad	Таны Сүнсний Аав
your spirit	Таны сүнс
His child	Түүний хүүхэд
perfect Man	төгс Хүн
real	бодит/ жинхэнэ
alive/living	амьд
very loving	маш их хайртай
all powerful	бүх хүчтэй
kind	сайхан сэтгэлтэй
all knowledgeable	бүх мэдлэгтэй
has a perfect body	төгс биетэй
prayer	залбирал
important	чухал
family	гэр бүл
Jesus Christ	Есүс Христ
and	мөн/ ба/ болон
but	гэхдээ/ харин/ гэвч
or	эсвэл/ буюу/ юм уу

For practice, contrast Heavenly Father with Satan (Сатан). "Satan is not very loving, etc."

Possessive Pronouns and Genitive Case

Тийм
Yes
Үгүй
No

Бид	**бол**	**Бурханы**	**номлогч <u>нар</u>.**
We	*are*	*God's*	*missionar<u>ies</u>*

Энэ/ Тэр	**бол**	**миний**	**бидний/ манай**	**гэр бүл**	**(байна).**	**уу[2]? / юу[2]?**
This/ that	*is/are/am (optional)*	*my*	*our*	*family*	*am/is/are*	*(Y/N question particle)*
Энэ эмэгтэй		**таны / чиний**	**та нарын/ танай**	**аав/ ээж/ өвөө/ эмээ**	**биш**	
This woman (female)		*your (formal/inf)*	*your plural*	*dad/ mom/ grandpa/ ma*	*not (neg)*	
Тэр хүн/ эрэгтэй		**түүний**	**тэдний**	**хүү/ охин**		**шүү/ дээ/ аа[4]!**
That man (male)		*his, her, its*	*their*	*son/ daughter*		*emphasis*
Та/ чи/ та нар		**хэний**		**ах/ эгч/ дүү**	**мөн/ зөв**	
You/ you/ you plural		*whose*		*brother/ sister/ little*	*right/correct*	**вэ? /бэ?**
Бид бүгдээрээ		**Бурханы**		**хүүхэд/ хүүхдүүд**		*Open-ended p. if the last letter is м, н, л, or в)*
We all of us		*God´s*		*Child/ children*		
Гэр бүл				**бэлэг/ төлөвлөгөө**		
family				*gift/ plan*		
Сударын		**Есүс Христийн**		**үг**		
Scriptures		*Jesus Christ's*		*word*		
Мормоны ном		**Сайн мэдээний сэргээлтийн**		**нотолгоо**		
Book of Mormon		*the restoration of the Gospel's*		*proof/evidence*		

See 'Modern Mongolian,' p. 15,67,167

Бурхан бол миний Тэнгэрлэг Эцэг үү?
Is God my Heavenly Father?
Тийм, Тэр бол таны Тэнгэрлэг Эцэг.
Yes, He is your Heavenly Father.
Үгүй, Христ бол таны Тэнгэрлэг Эцэг биш.
No, Christ is not your Heavenly Father.

Энэ чиний хамтрагчийн эгч үү?
Is this Baatar´s sister?
Тийм энэ миний хамтрагчийн эгч.
Yes, this is Baatar´s sister.
Үгүй энэ миний хамтрагчийн эгч биш.
No, this is not Baatar´s sister

<u>Possessive Particles</u>
миний ээж = ээж минь
my mom = mom of mine
чиний аав = аав чинь
таны хүү = хүү тань
түүний охин = охин нь
манай сүм = сүм маань

*Note: If the sentence is a negative and uses **биш**, then **бол** is not necessary. Add "-х " to the end of each possessive word to make it a possessive noun.*
*Example: миний**х** = mine, чиний**х**= yours, Бурханы**х**= God's, Доржийнх = Dorj's.*

Function: Asking about and expressing a state of being
Context: Talking about family

Scenario

You and your companion are meeting with an investigator for the second time. You want to know more about their family so you exchange family photos with them.

1. Practice: As one missionary plays the role of investigator and the other of the missionary, have them ask and answer questions about the different people in the family photograph using the grammar and vocabulary from above.

2. Re-practice: Show or draw a picture of your family. Tell how many brothers and sisters you have (Task 1), and describe them using the words below.

smart,wise	ухаантай
tall/short	өндөр/намхан
kind	сайхан сэтгэлтэй
fun/funny	хөгжилтэй/ инээдтэй
strong	бэх
(red/blond)-haired	(улаан/бор/хар/шар) үстэй
(brown/black)-haired	(бор/хар) үстэй
very	маш, ёстой, бүр
diligent/ faithful	шаргуу/ итгэлтэй, найдвартай

Genitive Spelling Rules:

Genitive Case is very important in many other grammar principles. The spelling of this case changes, depending of the last letters of the word and vowel harmony, as shown below.

ь + -ын = -ийн	Examples: хууль +ын = хуулийн
(г, ж, ч, ш, or к) + -ын = -ийн	номлогч +ын = номлогчийн
ан/он + -ын = -ны	Бурхан + ын = Бурханы
эн/өн + -ийн = -ний	хэн + ийн = хэний
ай[4] + -ын = -н	орой +ын = оройн
аа[4] + -ын = -гийн	хатуу +(г)ийн= хатуугийн
N-stem words* (н) +ийн[2] = ний[2]	мэдээ(н) +ийн = мэдээний

* See 'Modern Mongolian', p. 195-214 for common N-stem words.

Additional Scenario(s)

You have just arrived in your first area. You want to label objects in the apartment in order to help you learn new vocabulary. Ask your companion what certain things are and have him respond. Label these things with sticky notes or paper.

B. With your companion, fill a bag of items that belong to you, your companion, and other. Pull them out of the bag one by one and ask "Энэ юу вэ?" What is this? "Тэр (зүйл /юм) юу вэ?" What is that (thing)? "Whose book is this?" etc.

pen/pencil	бал/харандаа
book	ном
notebook	дэвтэр
scriptures	сударын
tie	зангиа
shoe	гутал
watch	цаг
paper	цаас

Try using the -ийнх form. "Is this mine/yours?"

Ex. Энэ ном хэнийх вэ? Энэ нь чинийх үү? --> Whose book is this? Is it yours?
Тэр ном бол минийх (шүү)! --> That book is mine (for sure)!

минийх -	mine
чинийх/таных	yours
түүнийх	his/hers/theirs
биднийх	ours
та нарынх	yours
тэднийх	theirs
Бурханых	God's
хэнийх	who's

Try using the Possessive Particles

Ex: Аав чинь ямар хүн бэ? Dad of yours, what kind of person is?
Аав маань маш ухаантай хүн. Dad of ours is a very wise person.
Хамтрагч чинь хаана вэ? Where that companion of yours?
Хамтрагч минь, чи хаана байна? Companion of mine, where are you?

Conceptual Practice - Not - биш, -гүй, and битгий/бүү

In Mongolian, the word “not” has different forms for different uses.

- биш – not (for nouns and adjectives)
- -гүй - negates verbs
- битгий/бүү “Don’t verb!” (command form)

See Modern Mongolian, p. 19

1. биш is used to negate “to be” in the present tense. It comes right after the nouns (not a teacher -> багш биш) and some adjectives (not tall -> өндөр биш).
2.- гүй is a suffix to negate verbs in sentences (I am not sleeping. I didn’t quit, don’t quit, and won’t quit.) It is used for past and future “to be” if you weren’t or won’t be a noun (wasn’t a teacher) and adjectives (won’t be lazy). It is also a suffix on nouns to mean “doesn’t have or without,” and replaces -тай on certain adjectives.
3. битгий or бүү(older form, more formal) is the command word “Don’t verb.” It comes before the verb. The command may be made softer or harder by adding a suffix to the verb. (битгий тэгээрэй = Please don’t do that.)

Practice: In English, decide whether the sentence should use биш, -гүй, and битгий/бүү, and try saying it in Mongolish. Ex. I am not Mongolian = I am Mongolian Bish. You are angry bish. He is happy bish. He wasn’t happy = He happy wasgui. He camegui. Don’t eat = Bitgii eat! Buu do that please! Bitgii fear.

- We are not perfect teachers.
- We may not speak the language perfectly, but we know that our message is true.
- Our message cannot be learned all at once.
- Do not be afraid of questions.
- However, do not ask personal questions that would make them feel uncomfortable.
- You are not a bad person.
- I am not going to give up!
- God is not disappointed in you.
- In this life we may not become perfect.
- It’s not bad if you have to try again.
- I am not a professional counselor.
- I cannot be your teacher any longer.
- Don’t worry, other missionaries will come to teach you.
- He does not like to be made fun of.
- Aren’t you a Mongolian?
- Never give up! (implied ‘don’t’)
- The priesthood wasn’t on the earth.
- Joseph Smith didn’t know which church was true.
- The reformers are not prophets, and they don’t claim to be.
- The Pastor told him, “Don’t believe in false visions.”
- Joseph wasn’t angry, just sad.
- Joseph testimony is not very long, but it is powerful.
- You cannot read the Book of Mormon without feeling its truth.

To be (Байх)- In past, present, future tense

Тийм
Yes
Үгүй
No

Бид тэнгэрт байсан.
We *in heaven* *were.*

Би	**Бид**
I	*we*
Та/ Чи	**Та нар**
you	*you (plural)*
Энэ/Тэр	**Тэд**
He, She, it	*they*

сүнс *Spirit*
Бурханы хүүхдүүд
God's children
бие махбодьтой
with a body
Add dative case **(-д/т)** *to locations*
дэлхийд
On Earth
сүнсний дэлхийд
in spirit world
өмнөх амьдралд
in pre-earth life
диваажинд
in Paradise
сүнсний шоронд
in Spirit prison
Бурханы хаант улст
in God's kingdom

(affirmative)	*(negative)*	*(question)*	
байсан. *was/were*	**байгаагүй.** *(spoken)* **байсангүй.** *wasn't/weren't*	**байсан уу?** *were (we)? байна уу?*	*(past)* *(present)*
байна./байгаа. *am/are/is / longterm*	**байхгүй.** *am/are/is not / gone*	**байна уу?** *are we?*	*(future)*
байх болно. *will be*	**байхгүй байх болно.** *will not be*	**байх уу?** *will (we) be?*	

Өмнө нь
before / previously
Одоо
now
Дараа нь
after /later/ in (the) future

See 'Modern Mongolian,' p. 4, 26

Note: "байхгүй" generally means "is not here/ is gone".
"байхгүй болно" means to disappear or become non-existent"

Өмнөх амьдралд бид бие махбодьтой байсан уу?
In the pre-earth life, did we have a body?
Тийм, өмнөх амьдралд бид бие махбодтой байсан.
Yes, in the pre-earth life we had a body.
Үгүй, өмнөх амьдралд бид бие махбодтой байгаагүй.
No, in the pre-earth life we did not have a body.

Дараа нь бид диваажинд байх уу?
Later (in the future), will we be in paradise?
Тийм дараа нь бид диваажинд байх болно.
Yes, later we will be in paradise.
Үгүй бид дараа нь диваажинд байхгүй болно.
No, we will not be in paradise later.

Note: The dative case **(-д, -т***) = to, on, at, in, on, for.*

Function: Asking about and expressing a state of being
Context: Giving an overview of the Plan of Salvation

Scenario

Your companion and you are meeting with an investigator named Odgerel. You plan to teach him about the plan of Salvation but think it is best to give him a quick overview of the plan before you teach about it in detail.

1. Practice: In companionships, one missionary will take the role of Odgerel and the other missionary will describe to Odgerel the different steps of the Plan of Salvation, mentioning where someone is and in what form (spirit, body, etc.) at any given step. Odgerel should ask questions to clarify anything he didn't understand.

2. Re-practice: Switch roles, then rotate practice companions and repeat the practice activity.

Additional Scenario(s)

You and your companion are teaching the Plan of Salvation to Badarch; an investigator who tends to learn better if he has a visual aid. Working in companionships, one missionary should draw/ write out the steps of the plan as his companion talks about them.

Practice Sentences:

Previously, where (хаана) were we?
Before, in the pre-earth life, were you a spirit? Was he? Was I?
We are always children of God; before, now, and later.
God was with a body (had a body), but we didn't have a body.
Previously, did we have a body?
Where are we now?
Do we have a body now? Yes, in this life we have a body.
Now are we on the earth?
After, where (хаана) will we be?
Will we be in Paradise? Who will be in spirit prison?
In the Spirit world you will not have a body. You will be a spirit.
Later, will we have a body? Yes, in God's kingdom we will have a perfect body.

Dative Spelling rules

The dative case suffix changes based on the last letters of the word.

-ад[4] -- for words ending in д, з, ц, с, т, х
-ид -- for words ending in ж, ч, ш, щ
-т -- for words ending in р, г, ас
-нд -- for N-stem words
-д -- for all else :

In Dative Case, the N in N-stem words appears. This is trues for three cases: Dative (to/at/etc), Genative (of/'s) and Ablative (from).
* See 'Modern Mongolian', p. 195-214 for common N-stem words.

Past, present, and future tense -сан[4], -даг[4], -на[4]

Та	Библи	унш -даг	уу?
You	*Bible*	*read do*	*yes/no?*

Тийм
Yes
Үгүй
No

Би	**Бид**	**Мормоны ном**		**унших**	*(affirmative)*	*(negative)*	*(question)*	
I	*we*	*Book of Mormon*		*To read*	**-сан[4]**	**-аагүй[4]**	**-сан[4] уу[2]?**	
Та/ Чи	**Та нар**	**сүмд**		**явах**	*Did verb/*	**-сангүй[4]**	*Did (you)*	*-past*
you	*you (plural)*	*To church*		*To go*	*verbed*	*didn't verb*	*verb?*	
Энэ/Тэр	**Тэд**	**Бурханд**	**яагаад***	**итгэх**	**-даг[4]**	**-даггүй[4]**	**-даг[4] уу[2]?**	*-present*
He, She, it	*they*	*In God*	*why*	*To believe*	*Do verb/verb*	*Don't verb*	*Do (you) verb?*	*habitual*
Сонирхогч		**Ариун сүнсийг**	**хэзээ**	**мэдрэх**	**-на[4]**	**-хгүй**	**-х уу[2]?**	*-future*
Investigator		*The Holy Ghost*	*when*	*To feel*	*Will verb*	*Will not verb*	*Will (you) verb?*	
Сүмийн гишүүн		**Бурханы тухай**		**сонсох**		**-аа[4]гүй юү?**		**вэ?/ бэ?***
Church member		*About God*		*To hear/listen*		*didn't (you) verb*		*Open-ended question if the last letter is м, н, л, or в)*
Чиний найз		**Иосэф Смитийн тухай**	**хаана**	**сурах**		**-даг[4]гүй юү?**		
Your friend		*About Joseph Smith*	*where*	*to learn*		*don't (you) verb?*		
Танай гэр бүл		**Есүс Христийг**	**яаж**	**дагах**		**-хгүй юү?**		
Your family		*Jesus Christ*	*how*	*to follow*		*won't (you) verb?*		
		юу		**ойлгох**		**-х гэж байна. (уу[2]?)**		
		what		*Understand*		*am/are going to verb.*		
				хийх		**-х гэж байсан. (уу[2]?)**		
				to do/make		*was going to verb*		

Тэр сүмд явах уу?
Will he go to church?
Тийм тэр сүмд явна.
Yes, he will go to church
Үгүй тэр сүмд явахгүй.
No, he will not go to church.

Чи Ариун Сүнсийг мэдэрсэн үү?
Did you feel the Holy Ghost?
Тийм би Ариун Сүнсийг мэдэрсэн.
Yes, I felt the Holy ghost.
Үгүй би Ариун Сүнсийг мэдрээгүй/ мэдэрсэнгүй.
No, I did not feel the Holy Ghost.

See 'Modern Mongolian,' p. 4,37,47,65,191,108

** When a question word is used, the open ended question particle (вэ/бэ) must come at the end of the sentence, instead of уу[2]?*

Function: Asking about and describing actions and events
Context: Asking investigators about their religious activities and inviting to make commitments

Scenario

You are meeting with an investigator, Gankhuyag, for the first time. You think he may have attended a Christian church before. You want to understand better his religious background and help him understand what members of our church do.

1. Practice: Working in pairs, one missionary should take the role of Gankhuyag and the other the role of missionary. Ask Gankhuyag about his religious habits and beliefs. Ask what he has done in the past pertaining to religion. Share what you do (your religious habits), and finally invite him or ask him if he is willing to do various steps in order to grow in his faith in Christ.

2. Re-practice: Switch roles, then rotate companions and repeat the practice activity.

Practice Sentences:

Do you read the Bible? How did you learn about Jesus Christ?
Why do you believe in God? When have you felt the Holy Ghost?
Where do you go to church? When do you go to church?
Have you heard about Joseph Smith?
Where did you hear about Joseph Smith?
What do you understand about the book of Mormon?
Does your family believe in God?
Our church members go to church every Sunday.
Will you read the Book of Mormon?
Will you learn more (илүү) about Joseph Smith?
Will your friend listen about God?
Did you feel the Holy Ghost?
What will you do? Did you come from America?
Do you believe in God?
Do you know about Jesus Christ?
Will you read the book of Mormon?
Did you go to church?

Additional Scenario(s)

You meet a family on the street and they think that you are fine young men so they invite you to come by their place later on. When you go to visit them later on in their home they ask you many questions about yourself, what things you used to do, what you do now, etc. Answer these questions and tell them what you would like them to do. Ask them if they will do the things that will help them come unto Christ, such as reading the Book of Mormon, going to church, believing in God, and learning about Christ and Joseph Smith.

Note: The future tense (-на[4]) can also mean present tense, especially for the four following common verbs:

1. байна (to be)	Ex. Би байна. = I am (Not 'I will be'.)
2. болно (to may/become)	Ex: Та орч болно. = You may enter.
3. чадна (to can/ to be able to)	Ex: Чи чадна = You can.
4. мэднэ (to know)	Ex: Би мэднэ. = I know. (not "I will know")

Other Important tense suffixes
Official future "shall verb" = Verb-эх[4] болно.

"-в" (written, occassionally spoken by older Mongolians)"
"-жээ/чээ," (Used to tell stories, esp. if you were not present to witness them.)
"-лаа[4]", this tense suffix can have 3 meanings:
a. Old past-tense in stories,
b. Immediate past tense (I just barely came! Би ирлээ!)
c. Immediate future (I'm going! Би явлаа!)

Pronounciation: Sometimes when words are pronounced, vowels are moved around to sound more natural: Study the pattern:
итгэдэг = "итэгдэг"
ойлгосон = "ойлогсон"
болгосон = "бологдог"

Continuous Tense- ж/ч байна

Тийм
Yes
Үгүй
No

Би	**Есүс Христийг**	**дагаж**	**байна.**
I	*Jesus Christ*	*To follow*	*am*

Би	**Бид**	**сургаалыг**	**судлах**	**+ -ж/-ч***	**байна.**	**уу[2]?**
I	*we*	*the doctrine*	*studying*	*(-ing)*	*Am/are/is*	*(Y/N question*
Та/ Чи	**Та нар**	**бошиглогчийг**	**удирдах**	**+ -хгүй**	**байгаа.**	**юу[2]?**
you	*you (plural)*	*the prophet*	*lead*	*(neg)*	*Am/are/is*	*(Y/N p. if last double letter is a double vowel*
Энэ/Тэр	**Тэд**	**илчлэлтийг**	**хүлээн авах**		*(more permanent or long term)*	
He, She, it	*they*	*revelation*	*receive*			
Сатан	**(яагаад)**	**биднийг**	**сорих**	**+ -ж/-ч***	**байсан.**	
Satan	*(why)*	*Us (object)*	*test/try*	*(-ing)*	*was/were*	
хэн	**(яаж)**	**итгэлээр**	**даван туулах**	**+ -ж/-ч***	**байсангүй/байгаагүй.**	**вэ?/ бэ?**
who	*(how)*	*through faith*	*overcome*	*(-ing)*	*wasn't/weren't*	*Open-ended question if the last letter is м, н, л, or в)*
Есүс Христ		**дэлхийд**	**өсөх**	**+ -ж/-ч***	**байх болно.**	
Jesus Christ		*on earth*	*grow*	*will be (verb)ing.*		
		нүглээ	**наманчлах**	**+ -даг[4]**	**байсан. (-гүй).**	
		our sins (reflexive)	*repent*	*used to verb*	*(didn't).*	
	юу	**сайн мэдээ**	**сурах**	**-аад[4] (л) байна.**		
	what	*the gospel*	*do/make*	*are (just) repeatedly verbing.*		
	(хэвээрээ)	**Есүс Христ шиг**	**болох**	**-саар[4] (л) байна.**		
	still	*Like Jesus Christ*	*become*	*are (just) still verbing.*		

Бид дэлхийд өсч байгаа юу?
Are we growing on Earth?
Тийм, бид дэлхийд өсч байгаа.
Yes, we are growing on Earth
Үгүй, бид дэлхийд өсөхгүй байгаа.
No, we are not growing on the Earth.

Хэн биднийг удирдаж байсан бэ?
Who was leading us?
Томас С. Монсон биднийг удирдаж байсан.
Thomas S. Monson was leading us.
Томас С. Монсон биднийг удирдахгүй байсан.
Thomas S. Monson was not leading us.

See 'Modern Mongolian,' p. 16, 150

**Note: The suffix –ж must be replaced by –ч after the letters б, в, г, р, с, and д.*

Function: Asking about and expressing a state of being
Context: Teaching about pre-earth life and life on earth.

Scenario

You have met with Soyolmaa before and taught her about the restoration of the Gospel. In your first meeting you learned that Soyolmaa has had a very hard life and does not feel she has much purpose in her life. You plan on meeting with her today and teaching about the Plan of Salvation, emphasizing "Our Earth-Life". To begin teaching you ask Soyolmaa: "What do you think the purpose of life is?"

1. Practice: One missionary should take the role of Soyolmaa and the companion the role of missionary. Using the grammar and vocabulary from above, (and any other previously learned grammar/vocabulary), Soyolmaa should answer the above question to the best of her knowledge. The missionary should then teach about our life on Earth.
2. Re-practice: Switch roles, then rotate practice companions and repeat the practice activity.

Practice Sentences:
Before, in pre-earthlife, we were learning. We were receiving faith. We were following God and Jesus Christ. Jesus Christ was leading us. Now, we are learning on the earth. Who is leading us? Is Satan leading us? No, Satan is not leading us. Jesus Christ is still leading us. He is leading the prophet. President Monson receiving revelation. He is leading us. We are growing on earth. How are we growing? What are we doing? We are overcoming through faith. We are repenting of our sins. We are receiving revelation. What are we becoming? We are still becoming like Christ. We are becoming like God. We are becoming with faith. We are becoming happy.
Are you reading the Book of Mormon? (Long term)
Are you praying?
Did he used to smoke?
Are they going to church?
What are you thinking about church?

Additional Scenario(s)

You are being transferred out of an area in a few days and you want to give some last words to a less active member, Undrakhbayar, that you were meeting with in your area. He has been struggling to make good decisions recently. Using the grammar and vocabulary from above write Undrakhbayar a letter that will help him remember why he is here on Earth.

Note: Mongolians use continuous past and present tense more often than English speakers.
Ex. I think we should go. --> I am thinking we should go.
Past perfect: I have studied English.--> I was studying English.

Би хэвээрээ verb-саар[4] (л) байна. = I am still verbing.
Adding an л makes it "I'm still just verbing."
Verb-даг[4] болсон/ болно. = I started verbing. or 'It happened so that I am/will be verbing.' Ex. Би сүмд явдаг болсон.

Accusative Spelling Rules:
Accusative Case marks the object and is very important in many grammar principles. The spelling of this case changes, depending of the last letters of the word and vowel harmony, as shown below.

-ыг for male-vowel words. (replace single vowels)
-ийг for female-vowel words and all words that end in (г, ж, ч, ш, и or к or ь) + -ыг = -ийг
-г for words that end in dipthongs (ай[4]) and two vowels (аа[4]) and sometimes н (ex: амар амгалан**г**).

Examples: Бурхан + ыг = Бурханыг, номлогч +ыг = номлогчийг,
хууль +ыг = хуулийг, хэл+ийг = хэлийг, дарга+ ыг = даргыг
мэдээ + -г = мэдээг, орой + -г = оройг, баг+ыг = багийг

You try: хүн, хонь, ширээ, холой, бар, ном, хэн, бага, дарга, Дорж

Sequential- аад[4]

Тийм
Yes
Үгүй
No

Чи		**бидэнтэй**	**уулзаад**	**залбиралыг**	**сурна.**	
You		*with us*	*meet and then*	*prayer*	*will learn.*	
Би	**Бид**	**эхлэх**	**+ -аад[4]**	**гараа ингэдэг.**	**-хгүй**	**уу[2]?**
I	*we*	*to begin*	*and then*	*“do this” with your hands*	*won’t*	*(Y/N particle)*
Та/ Чи	**Та нар**	**тэгээд**		**нүдээ аньдаг**	**-даггүй**	**юу[2]?**
you	*you (plural)*	*do that and then…*		*close your eyes*	*don’t*	*if last letter is vowel*
Энэ/Тэр	**Тэд**	**ингээд**	**+ -аад[4] л***	**өвдөг сөхрөж болно**		
He, She, it	*they*	*do this and then…*	*and then*	*may kneel*		
		Бурханд хандаад		**‘Тэнгэрлэг Эцэг минь’ гэж хэлдэг**		
		address God and then…		*To say “My Heavenly Father”*		
Сонирхогч		**талархалаа илэрхийлээд**		**асуулт асуудаг**		
Investigator		*express thanks and then…*		*to ask questions*		
Сүмийн гишүүн		**асуулт асуугаад****		**хэрэгтэй зүйлс гуйдаг**		
Church member		*ask a question and then*		*to ask for the things you need*		
дусахаар,		**хэрэгтэй зүйлс гуйгаад*****		**‘Есүс Христийн нэрээр амен’ гэж дуусдаг**		
to finish,		*ask for the things you need*		*Finish with “In the name of Jesus Christ amen”*		
		зүрх сэтгэлээ хэлээд		**мэдрэмжүүдийг анхаарах ёстой.**		
		say the feelings of your heart		*must pay attention to your feelings*		
Тэнгэрлэг Эцэг		**таны залбирыг сонсох,**	**-ж/ч, or -н,**	**Ариун Сүнсээр хариулах болно.**		
Heavenly Father		*hear your prayers*	*and,*	*shall answer by the Holy Ghost.*		

Би өвдөг сөхрөөд юу хийх вэ?
I kneel down and then what will I do?

Чи нүд аниад Бурханд хандана.
You close your eyes and then address God.

Та залбираад хүлээх хэрэгтэй.
You pray and then you need to wait.

Чи Бурханд хандаад адислалууд гуйдаг.
You address God and then ask for blessings/

Бид Бурханд хандаад, дэмий зүйлс хэлдэггүй.
We address God, and then don’t say pointless things.

See ‘Modern Mongolian,’ p. 92

** Note: Adding an л after -аад4, means ‘to just/only verb, and then”. **When the verb root ends in a double-vowel or diphthong, use a “hidden ɐ”.*

Function: Asking and answering questions of quality, quantity, number, and sequence
Context: Teaching how to pray

Scenario

You are meeting with Bayasgalan, who is an atheist, for the first time. Bayasgalan seems relatively interested in what you have to tell him. You have taught him that he has a Heavenly Father who loves him. You tell him that he can have a relationship with God through prayer. He responds; “How do I do that?”

1. Practice: Working in pairs, one missionary should take the role of missionary and the other the role of Bayasgalan. Have the missionary teach Bayasgalan how to pray. Be sure to teach how to be respectful as you pray and also different things you might say.

2. Re-practice: Switch roles, then rotate practice companions and repeat the practice activity.

Additional Scenario(s)

You have a new member that you have been meeting with for a while and you feel like his prayers are repetitive and not from the heart. Take 5 minutes to plan what you will teach this new member to help him have more meaningful prayers. Use the grammar and vocabulary from above and any other grammar/ vocabulary previously learned to teach this new member how to pray meaningfully.

Practice Sentences:

In order to pray, what must I do?
Залбирахын тулд, би юу хийх хэрэгтэй вэ?
You begin and then do this with your hands. Do that, and then close your eyes. Do this, and then you may kneel. You address God, and then say, Dear Heavenly Father. You express thanks and ask questions. You ask questions and then ask for things you need. You share the things in your heart, and then to finish, you say “In the name of Jesus Christ, amen.”
God will hear your prayer and then answer through the Holy Ghost. You will feel God’s love, and then be happy.
I pray and then feel peace.
Та тайван, хайрыг мэдрээд, Ариун Сүнсийг таньдаг.
Өдөр бүр би босоод л, дасгал хийгээд, хоол идээд, ном сураад, гэрээсээ гарч, номлогчийн ажил хийдэг!

Note: -ж/ч and -н are similar verb suffixes meaning to verb AND verb, (simultaneous), which can mean you are doing two verbs at the same time or one soon after the other. The suffix -аад[4] is similar, but is sequential and has more meaning of completing/ finishing one verb, AND THEN doing the next.

In Mongolian, the verb “to have” does not exist. The concept is expressed using the dative case (“to/at/in/on/for”) for things you “have” short-term/temporarily, and the commitative case (“with”) for things which you “have” long-term/permanently.

For example, “I have a pen” is short-term and is stated “To-me a pen is” (aka, “A pen is on/at/to-me”).

The phrase “You have a family” is more long-term and is stated “You family-with (are)” (aka, “You are with a family). In this permanent statement the final verb байна(am/is/are) is optional and usually omitted.

Sometimes either form could be used on a word to denote long-term or short-term possession.

Long-term: He has a lot of money (is rich). Тэр их мөнгөтэй.

Short-term: Do you have any money? (right now) Чамд мөнгө байна уу?

Practice: In English, decide whether an object is short-term or long-term, and then restate the sentence in Mongolized English. Examples:

- I have a question! (short-term) → “To-me a question is!” → Надад асуулт байна.
- He has a car. (long-term) → “He car-with (is).” → Тэр машинтай (байна).

- Do you have a piece of paper?
- I have an idea!
- How many children do you have?
- Dorj has a car.
- God has a great love for each of his children.
- Do you have a piece of candy?
- How many people in your family?
- How many pamphlets do you have?
- I have four brothers.
- My companion has 12 pamphlets to give away.
- She had great faith!
- Do you have a testimony?
- I wish I had money to give you. But I do not.
- Do you have any questions?
- We have the priesthood.
- I used to have a Bible in Russian.
- You have a choice.
- We all have agency, which is freedom to choose.
- I know God has a plan for you.
- Joseph Smith had many questions.
- On earth we have many things to learn.

English has a few other uses for the word “to have” which are different than possession and therefore do not use these forms in Mongolian. Examples: Could I have one? (note this is not “to have”. This is “May I get/take one”) I could have shared that. (This is past tense.) God has given us each a family. (past perfect tense)

To have, Commitative and Dative cases- тай, -д

Тийм
Yes
Үгүй
No

Надад *to me*			**асуулт** *question*	**байна.** *is*	
надад *To me*	**бидэнд** *To us*	**ямар** *what kind of*	**сударууд** *scriptures*	**байна.** *Is/are/am*	
танд/ чамд *To you*	**та нарт** *To you (plural)*	**сайн/ муу** *good/ bad*	**санаа** *idea*	**байхгүй.** *Is not*	
үүнд *(close)* **түүнд (far)** *To Him, her, it*	**эдэнд** *(close)* **тэдэнд** *(far)* *To them*	**олон/цөөхөн/ их** *many/ few/ much*	**асуудал** *problem*		
Доржид *to Dorj*		**хэдэн/** *how many/ a few*	**гарын авлага** *pamphlet.*		
		хэр их *how much*	**мөнгө** *money*		
Би *I*	**Бид** *we*	**хэдэн** *how many/ a few*	**ах/ эгч/ дүү** *brother/ sister*	**+ -тай**[3] *have*	**(байна)** *Is (optional)*
Та/ Чи *you*	**Та нар** *you (plural)*	**хоёр** *2*	**хүүхэд*/ хүү/ охин** *child/ son/ daughter*	**+ -гүй** *don't have*	**болсон.** *became*
Энэ/Тэр *He, She, it*	**Тэд** *they*	**ямар** *what kind of*	**шашин/итгэл** *religion/ faith*		**болно.** *will become.*
Сонирхогч *Investigator*			**хүч** *power*		
			нүгэл/ алдаа *sin/ mistake*		

уу[2]**?/ юу**[2]**?**
(Y/N question)

вэ?/ бэ?
Open-ended

See 'Modern Mongolian,' p. 26, 49

Чи гэр бүлтэй юү?
Do you have a family?
Чи хэдэн ахтай вэ?
How many brothers do you have?.
Би ахгүй байна.
I don't have any brothers.

Чамд ямар ном байна вэ?
What kind of book do you have?
Надад Библи байна.
I have a Bible.
Надад ном байхгүй.
I don't have a book

Note: Mongolians often simplify by using the singular form of the word, especially when context shows it is plural: Ex. How many child do you have?

Function: Asking about and expressing possession and ownership
Context: Talking and asking questions about family

Scenario

You have just moved to a new area and are having your first companionship study with your new companion. You both decide to get to know about each others' families before starting study. Once you start your studying, you realize you have not brought certain items you will need.

1. Practice: Working as companionships, have one missionary play the role of the newly transferred missionary and the other missionary the role of the missionary who has been in the area longer. Using the grammar and vocabulary from above have the missionaries get to know a little about each others' families and then have them ask if the other has certain items they need.

2. Re-practice: Switch roles, then rotate practice companions and repeat the practice activity.

Additional Scenario(s)

As the teacher, take all of the missionaries' classroom supplies. Tell them that you are about to do an activity in which they will need all of their supplies, and have them ask you for their items, one by one.

Practice Sentences:

Do you have a question? What kind of question do you have?
How many little siblings do you have?
What kind of faith does your family have?
I have an idea. We all have sins.
Jesus Christ has the power to cleanse us.
Do you have faith in Jesus Christ?
Do you have a Book of Mormon with you Elder Jantsan?
You have the opportunity to be baptized. We all have mistakes.
When you are righteous, you will have the Holy Ghost with you.

Notes: **Noun-тай болох** = to gain (become with) a Noun
Noun-гүй болох = to lose (become without) a Noun.

Ex: I gained/got a book! = Би номтой болсон.
He lost all his money/ became poor. = Тэр мөнгөгүй болсон.
Та яаж итгэлгүй болсон бэ? Би чадваргүй болсон.

Watch for the following combined cases:

-тайгаар[4] =through-with
-гүйгээр = through-without
Ex: Through/with faith I can overcome!
Итгэлтэйгээр чи даван туулж чадна!
Without Christ I can do nothing.
Христгүйгээр би юу ч хийж чадахгүй.

Dative Case – to, in, at, on, for – д, -т, -нд

Тийм
Yes
Үгүй
No

Тэнгэрлэг Эцэг *Heavenly Father* | **танд** *to you* | **хайртай** *with love (is)*

Би *I*	**Бид** *we*	**Есүс Христэд** *to Jesus Christ*	— — —	**итгэдэг** *believe (habitual present)*	**уу²?/ юу²?** *(Y/N question)*
Та/ Чи *you*	**Та нар** *you (plural)*	**бидэнд** *to us*		**гэр бүл** *family*	**өгсөн** *gave (past tense)*	**вэ?/ бэ?** *Open-ended*
Энэ/Тэр *He, She, it*	**Тэд** *they*	**Бурханд** *to God*	**яаж** *how*	**итгэлээ** *faith (reflexive)*	**үзүүлдэг** *shows (habitual present)*	
		хэнд *to whom*		**ойлгоход** *to understand*	**туслана** *will help (future tense)*	
		найзд(аа) *to friend (your)*		**юу** *what*	**хайртай** *loves (with love is)*	
Бурхан *God*		**надад** *To me*	**бидэнд** *To us*	**хайраа** *love (reflexive)*	**илэрхийлдэг** *reveals*	
Есүс Христ *Jesus Christ*		**танд/ чамд** *to you*	**та нарт** *to you (plural)*		**итгэдэг.** *believes.*	
		үүнд/түүнд *to him, her, it*	**эдэнд/ тэдэнд** *to them*		**үзүүлж чадна.** *can show.*	
		гэр булд(ээ) *to (your) family*			**ойртож чадна.** *can grow closer.*	

Бурхан бүх хүүхдүүддээ хайртай юу?
Does God love all of His children?
Тийм Бурхан бүх хүүхдүүддээ хайртай.
Yes, God loves all of His children
Үгүй Бурхан бүх хүүхдүүддээ хайргүй.
No, God doesn't love all of His children.

See 'Modern Mongolian,' p. 26

Note: 'For/in behalf of' is more often expressed by the postposition 'ийн² төлөө' than by dative '-д'. 'Made for/intended for' is '-д зориулсан.'

Scenario

You have a new member who is struggling in his/her testimony. Their parents have recently passed away in a tragic car accident. You are not in their area anymore so you are unable to visit with them. They have been a member for only 3 months.

1. Practice: Take time to write out a letter to your new member. Using the grammar and vocabulary above, including all necessary language functions, write a heartfelt and sincere letter to your new member to console them and help them increase their faith and trust in Heavenly Father.

2. Re-practice: Read your letter to your companion and have him/her do the same.

Additional Scenario(s)

Think of a progressing investigator that you are currently teaching. Discuss with your companion and make a list of ways that God has blessed him. While meeting with the investigator, invite him to ponder on ways that God has blessed him and share the list if necessary.

Practice Sentences:

God will give comfort to you. God gave you your family.
God will help you understand. We show our faith to God.
What do you believe in? Do you trust God? God believes in you!
God taught his gospel to prophets. He gave them authority. They taught the people. They lived on the earth. Prophets help us understand God's words. They teach you the gospel. The Holy Ghost testifies to us about Truth. People didn't like the prophets. God will help you to feel the Holy Ghost. The Holy Ghost can help you understand.

Note: The verb often determines which case is used on objects. For example, whenever the verbs 'to help, to teach, and to give,' are used, the person receiving the action (being taught, being helped, or being given to) take the dative case.
However accusative case (-ийг) is used on the object being given or the lesson being taught, etc.
See Appendix: Verbs by case
Ex: I wil help (to) you, teach (to) you, and give (to) you!
You gave to me a book. Чи надад номыг өгсөн.
I will teach to you the 2nd lesson. Би танд 2-р хичээлийг заана.

For the phrase 'to help to verb', a dative case is needed on the person being helped, and a dative verb connector (хад[4]) is needed on the verb.
Ex: God will help you to verb. = Бурхан чамд verb-хад[4] тусална.
God is helping me learn Mongolian.
Бурхан надад Монгол хэл сурахад тусалж байна.
He will help (to) you to believe. Тэр танд итгэхэд тусална.

Ablative case (from)- аас[4]

Тийм
Yes
Үгүй
No

Хүмүүс *People*	**Бурханаас** *from God*	**холдсон.** *moved away from.*

Би *I*	**Бид** *we*	**хэнээс** *from who?*	**тусламж** *help*	**авсан** *got/ took*	**-аагүй** **-сангүй** *(neg.)*	**уу[2]?/ юу[2]?** *(Y/N question)*
Та/ Чи *you*	**Та нар** *you (plural)*	**хаанаас** *from where?*		**ирсэн** *came*		**вэ?/ бэ?** *Open-ended*
Энэ/Тэр *He, She, it*	**Тэд** *they*	**юунаас** *from what*		**айсан** *Was afraid*		

Хүмүүс *People*	**Библээс** *From the Bible*	**үнэнийг** *truth*	**авсан** *got/ took*
	үнэн сургаалаас *from true doctrine*	**зарчимууд** *principles*	**гуйсан/ хүссэн** *begged/ desired*
Тэнгэрлэг Эцэг *Heavenly Father*	**дэлхийгээс** *from Earth*	**эрх мэдэл** *authority*	**татаж авсан** *pulled away*
	сүмээс *from church*	**илчлэлт** *Revelation*	
Иосэф Смит *Joseph Smith*	**пастораас** *from pastor*	**асуулт** *a question*	**асуусан** *asked*
	Мормоны номоос *from Book of Mormon*	**тушаалууд** *Commandments*	**сурсан** *learned/ studied*
Сэргээлтээс болж *<u>because</u> of the restoration*		**юу** *what*	**гарсан/болсон** *came out/ became*

See ‘Modern Mongolian,’ p. 38

Иосэф Смит хэнээс Мормоны ном авсан бэ?
Who did Joseph Smith get the Book of Mormon from?

Иосэф Смит Бурханаас Мормоны ном авсан.
Joseph Smith got the Book of Mormon from God.

Иосэф Смит Бурханаас Мормоны ном авсангүй.
Joseph Smith did not get the Book of Mormon from God.

Бурхан дэлхийгээс юу татаж авсан бэ?
What did God remove from the Earth? (pull-take =remove)

Бурхан дэлхийгээс эрх мэдлээ татаж авсан.
God removed His authority from the Earth.

Бурхан дэлхийгээс эрх мэдлээ татаж аваагүй.
God didn’t remove His authority from the Earth.

**Note: The ablative case (from)- аас[4] uses a “hidden н” on n-stem words*

Function: Asking about and describing objects, people, and their characteristics
Context: Teaching about the Apostasy and the Restoration

Scenario

Your companion and you are meeting with Munkhuu for the first time and are teaching about the apostasy and restoration. Munkhuu has attended many Christian churches before but has stopped attending each one in time because he felt like something was missing. After teaching him a little bit of the first lesson, Munkhuu asks: “I have been to a lot of different Christian churches, how is yours different from others?”

1. Practice: Working in companionships, one missionary should take the role of Munkhuu and the other the role of Missionary. Answer Munkhuu’s question by explaining the apostasy and restoration. Munkhuu should ask questions for clarification.

2. Re-practice: Switch roles, then rotate practice companions and repeat the practice activity.

Note: Do not mix up the verbs to ask acyyx (a question, or for information), and to ask/beg - гуйх or desire- хүсэх (for an object, or for someone to do something). Both use ablative case, ie, you ask a question FROM someone, and you ask/beg an object FROM someone. Practice deciding which form to use on the following sentences.
May I ask your name? He asked for some help.
God asks us to keep the commandments. I asked him about his faith. He asked me to pray for him. I told him to pray and ask about the church. He prayed and asked for an answer.
Certain verbs take the ablative case. See Appendix: Verbs by case

Additional Scenario(s)

You are riding in a taxi with your companion. You have only a few minutes to tell the taxi driver about the message of the restoration. Having one missionary play the role of the taxi driver and the other the role of missionary. The missionary should quickly teach about the restoration using grammar and vocabulary from above.

Practice Sentences:

Where did you come from? What are you afraid of?
People took true principles from the Bible.
People got further away from God.
Heavenly Father took/pulled authority from the Earth.
Joseph Smith asked God for revelation.
Where did Joseph Smith get the Book of Mormon from?
Joseph Smith received the priesthood from an angel.
Joseph Smith learned truth from the Book of Mormon.
Do you believe that Joseph Smith received revelation from God?
People moved away from God/ true doctrine.
People took away truth from the Bible.
Heavenly Father took authority from the earth.
J.S studied (from) the Bible.
He asked (from) the pastor questions.
J.S. begged (from) God for revelation.
He received revelation/commandments from God.
J.S got authority from God.
He received the Book of Mormon from God.
Who did Joseph Smith receive authority from?
Where did the Book of Mormon come from?
What did People take from the bible?
What did God take from the earth?
Did he ask you a question? What did he ask you?
Did she ask(beg) you for help? Who did she ask (beg) help from?
What does God want from us? What do you want to ask from God?
We can ask God for help. You can get help from God?
What did you ask your investigator?
What came about because of the restoration?

Desire- маар[4] байна, -ыг/ийг хүсч байна

Би	**түүнтэй**			**маргааш**	**уулзмаар**		**байна.**	
I	*with him/her*			*tomorrow*	*meet (wanting to)*		*am*	
Тийм *Yes* **Үгүй** *No*								
Би *I*	**надтай** *With me*	**бидэнтэй** *With us*		**сударын** *scripture*	**хуваалцах** *share*	**+**	**-маар[4] байна** *want to*	**уу[2]?/ юу[2]?** *(Y/N question)*
Бид *We*	**тантай** **чамтай** *With you*	**та нартай** *With you (plural)*	**хамт/цуг** *together*	**хэзээ** *when*	**ярих** *speak*		**-маргүй[4] байна** *don't want to*	**вэ?/ бэ?** *Open-ended*
Та *You*	**түүнтэй** *with him/her/it*	**тэдэнтэй** *With them*		**хэдэн цагаас** *what time*	**уулзах** *meet*		**-хыг[2] хүсч байна** *desire to*	
Чи *You*				**юу** *what*	**унших** *read*		**-хийг[2] хүсэхгүй байна** *don't desire to*	
	хэнтэй *With whom*		**аль** *which*	**хичээл** *lesson*	**заах** *teach*		**-х гэсэн (юм).** *just wanted/intended to*	
	Баатартай *With Baatar*						**-х гэж байна. (уу[2]?)** *am/are going to verb.*	
	түүнд *To him/ her*		**ямар** *What kind of*	**амлалт** *Promise/commitment*	**өгөх/ авах** *give/ get*		**-маар[4] байсан.** *wanted to*	
	түүнээс *From him/her*			**асуулт** *question*	**асуух** *To ask*		**-хыг[2] хүссэн./ хүсээгүй.** *desired to./ didn't desire to.*	

Чи хэзээ уулзмаар байна вэ?
When do you want to meet?
Би гурван цагаас уулзмаар байна.
I want to meet at 3 o'clock.
Би түүнтэй уулзмааргүй байна.
I don't want to meet with him.

Чи хэнтэй уулзахыг хүсч байна вэ?
With whom do you want to meet?
Би Өлзийтэй уулзахыг хүсч байна.
I want to meet with Ulzii.
Би түүнтэй уулзахыг хүсэхгүй байна.
I don't want to meet with him.

See 'Modern Mongolian,' p. 151

Not all verbs would use - **тай[4]** *on the pronoun*

Function: Asking about and expressing desire, need, preference, ability, intention or purpose
Context: Doing companionship study

Scenario

Your companion and you just got home from a long day of work and are sitting down to do your nightly planning for the next day together.

1. Practice: Using the grammar and vocabulary from above do a mock daily planning session and plan for the next day in the field with your companion. Be sure to talk about who you want to meet with, when you want to meet with them, and quickly discuss what you want to share with them.

2. Re-practice: Switch companions and re-practice.

Additional Scenario(s)

You have just met a member at church who wants to meet with you and discuss one of their friends who might be interested in the church. Practice setting up an appointment with the member. Be sure to set up when, where and anything else you might need to know.

Note: When a person wants another person to verb, then a different form (than маар байна/ хийг хүсч байна), MUST be used. It is 'Verb-аасай4 гэж хүсч байна.'

Several adjectives use the commitative case.
Ex: аз жаргалтай (happy=with happiness)
ядаргаатай (annoying=with tiredness)

Don't confuse -тай[3] with аар[4]. When using an instrument, use -аар[4] (through/by). Ex. I write with a pen.= I write <u>through</u> a pen.
Би балаар бичдэг. Би машинаар ирсэн.

Verb-х юм сан. Wish I could verb
Verb-даг байж (ээ). Should have verbed
Verb-х ёстой байсан Should have verbed / had to verb
Verb-хаас[4] Reluctant "I don't want to but if I have to,.."

<u>Practice Sentences:</u>
Do you want to meet with Tsetseg?
What do you want to share with Tsetseg?
Lets meet with Her at 2 o'clock!
Who do you want to meet with?
What do you want to ask him?
I want to give him a Book of Mormon.
Do you want to teach a lesson to them?
Who do you want to meet with?
What do you want to ask them?
I want to share with him ____?
I want to teach him.

Desire- хүсэлтэй, боломжтой, санаатай, сонирхолтой

Тийм
Yes
Үгүй
No

Та		**сүмд**	**явах**	**боломж<u>той</u>**	**(байна.)**
You		*to church*	*to go*	*<u>with/have</u> opportunity.*	*are*
Би	**Бид**	**Мормоны номыг**	**унших**	**боломж<u>гүй</u>**	**(байна)****
I	*we*	*Book of Mormon*	*to read*	*don't have opportunity*	*am (have)*
Та/ Чи	**Та нар**	**Бурханд**	**залбирах**	**хүсэл<u>тэй</u> (-<u>гүй</u>)**	**байсан.**
you	*you (plural)*	*to God*	*to pray*	*have desire*	*was (had)*
Энэ/Тэр	**Тэд**	**Бурханаас**	**асуух**	**санаа<u>тай</u> (-<u>гүй</u>)**	
He, She, it	*they*	*from God*	*to ask*	*have idea / intention*	
		үнэнийг	**мэдэх**	**сонирхол<u>той</u>**	**болсон**
		truth	*to know*	*have interest*	*became*
яагаад		**үйл ажиллагаанд**	**явах**	**хүч<u>тэй</u>/ чадвар<u>тай</u>**	**болно.**
why		*to the activity*	*to go*	*have power/ ability to*	*will become*
		бидэнтэй	**уулзах**	**шаардлага<u>тай</u>**	
		with us	*to meet*	*with requirement (must)*	
		сургаалыг	**хуваалцах**	**учир<u>тай</u>**	
		doctrine	*to share*	*have reason to*	
		юу	**хийх**	**шалтгаан<u>тай</u>**	
		what	*to do*	*have reason to*	
				эргэлзээ<u>тэй</u>	
				have doubt	

уу[2]?/ юу[2]?
(Y/N question)

вэ?/ бэ?
Open-ended

See 'Modern Mongolian,' p. 151, 148-149

Чи бидэнтэй уулзах боломжтой юу?
Do you have the opportunity to meet with us?
Тийм би та нартай уулзах боломжтой байна.
Yes, I have the opportunity to meet with you.
Үгүй би та нартай уулзах боломжгүй байна.
No, I don't have the opportunity to meet with you.

Чи судраас унших сонирхолтой болсон уу?
Did you gain an interest to read from the scriptures?
Тийм би судраас унших сонирхолтой болсон.
Yes, I gained an interest in read from the scriptures.
Үгүй би судраас унших сонирхолгүй болоогүй.
No, I did not gain an interest to read from the scriptures.

Note: To negate, replace **-тай** *with* **-гүй.** ***байна is optional here and is often omitted. To make it past tense replace байна with байсан (You HAD the desire to teach.) Noun-*тай *болох = to gain (become with/having) a noun.*

Function: Asking about and expressing desire, need, preference, ability, intention or purpose
Context: Learning about an investigators desires and intentions

Scenario

Your companion and you have been meeting with Boldoo for a while and he has not been keeping commitments. You feel that he doesn't really understand the importance of what you are teaching him.

1. Practice: In companionships, have one missionary take the role of Boldoo and the other take the role of missionary. Explain to Boldoo the different opportunities that that gospel can give him. Ask him about his desires and come up with ways to help him realize the gravity of what you are teaching him.

2. Re-practice: Switch roles, then rotate practice companions and repeat the practice activity.

Practice Sentences:

Through prayer, we have the opportunity to talk with God.
I don't have the opportunity to read the book or go to church. I'm busy!(завгүй) Do you have desire to read the Book of Mormon?
What kind of interests do you have?
I have the opportunity to ask questions, and beg/ask for truth.
Are you interested in going to the activity?
I had the idea to share this scripture.
Do you have an opportunity to go to church?
Are you interested in meeting with us?
I have the desire and opportunity to share the gospel!
Boldoo, do you want to learn truth?
You have an opportunity to ask God (from God).
Are you interested in this activity?
You have an opportunity to learn true doctrine.
Do you have desire to read the Book of Mormon?

Additional Scenario(s)

You are discussing goals for the upcoming transfer with your companion. Discuss what you want to accomplish and what you think you can accomplish over the next transfer.

You are seeking to help an investigator understand the importance and blessings of the gospel. Practice using the following construction by replacing the underlined word to ask these questions and then answer them.

What kind of meaning does this have?
Энэ нь ямар утгатай вэ?

use/benefit - ашигтай
matter/relation - хамаатай (What does this matter?)
connection - холбоотой
importance - ач холбогдолтой
result - үр дүнтэй
advantange - давуу талтай
disadvantage - сөрөг талтай
need - хэрэгтэй

Need, Must, In order to: хэрэгтэй, ёстой, -ийн[2] тулд

*									
Ариун Сүнсийг мэдрэх	**-хийн тулд**	**Та нар***		**сүмд явах**	**хэрэгтэй.**			
Holy Ghost to feel	*in order to*	*You all*		*to church go*	*need.*			
Баптисм хүртэх	**-хийн тулд,**	**Би**	**Бид**	**залбирах**	**хэрэгтэй**		**юу[2]?/уу[2]**	
to partake of baptism	*in order to*	*I*	*we*	*To pray*	*With need*		*(Y/N questio*	
Аз жаргалтай байх		**Та/ Чи**	**Та нар**	**судар унших**	**хэрэггүй**		**вэ?/ бэ?**	
to be happy		*you*	*you (plural)*	*to read the scriptures*	*Without need*		*Open-ended*	
Цэвэр болох		**Энэ/Тэр**	**Тэд**	**нүглээ наманчлах**	**ёстой**			
to become clean		*He, She, it*	*they*	*to repent of your sins*	*must*			
Бурхантай амьдрах	**-хаар**			**төгс байх**	**ёсгүй**	**(байсан.)**		
to live with God	*(in order) to*			*to be perfect*	*must not*	*past tense*		
Итгэлээ үзүүлэх		**Баатар**		**юу хийх**		**(байх болно.)**		
to show our faith		*Baatar*		*what to do*		*shall-future tense*		
Үнэнийг мэдэх		**Сонирхогч**		**Есүс Христэд итгэх**		**(болсон.)**		
to know truth		*investigator*		*In Christ believe*		*became*		
Нүгэл хийх	**-хгүйн тулд**			**тамхи татах/ цай уух**				
to do/make sin	*in order to not*			*smoke tobacco/ to drink tea*				
Сайн номлогч болох		**надад****	**бидэнд**	**итгэл****	**хэрэгтэй**			
to become a good missionary		*To me*	*To us*	*faith*	*With need*			
		танд/ чамд	**та нарт**	**мөнгө**	**хэрэггүй**			
		to you	*to you (plural)*	*money*	*Without need*			
		түүнд	**тэдэнд**	**тусламж**				
		to him, her, it	*to them*	*help*				

See 'Modern Mongolian,' p. 106,131

Баптисм хүртэхийн тулд бид нүглээ наманчлах хэрэгтэй юу?
In order to get baptized do we need to repent of our sins?
Тийм баптисм хүртэхийн тулд нүглээ наманчлах ёстой!
Yes, In order to get baptized you must repent of your sins!
Үгүй баптисм хүртэхийн тулд нүглээ наманчлах хэрэггүй.
No, in order to get baptized you don't need to repent of your sins.

Та нар баптисм хүртэхийн тулд нүглээ наманчлах уу?
In order to get baptized will you repent of your sins?
Тийм наманчилна!
Yes, we will repent!
Нүгэл хийхгүйн тулд бидэнд тусламж хэрэгтэй.
In order to not sin, we need help.

**subject may go in either place **Note: "to need to verb" and "to need an object" are different constructions- the latter puts the subject in dative case.*

Function: Asking about and expressing desire, need, preference, ability, intention, or purpose
Context: Discussing baptismal requirements

Scenario

Battulga is an investigator who has felt good as he learns the gospel and attends church. He and his family even want to be baptized

1. Practice: Working together with your companion teach another companionship as Battulga's family. Help them understand what they must do to feel the Holy Ghost and prepare for baptism. Then ask if they will do it.

2. Re-practice: Switch roles, then rotate practice companions and repeat the practice activity.

Note: Be careful not to confuse 'to need to verb' and 'to need an object'. Practice deciding on the following sentences.

Practice Sentences:

We need to read the scriptures with him. He needs a Book of Mormon. We need the Spirit. We need to feel that peace! Why do you need faith that God will help you?
In order to become a good missionary, we need help and faith.
In order to become clean, you must repent of your sins! In order to know the truth, you need to pray. Yesterday I needed to meet with Dorj. Tomorrow we will have to (must) teach him the Word of Wisdom. Because of the storm we have become needing to go home. Now that you know the commandments, you have become needing to not smoke, and not dring tea!

The investigator should have waited longer.
The children should have gone to sleep.
You should have paid that taxi driver more.
He should have gone to church.
I should have grabbed my coat.

Additional Scenario(s)

- The Bishop of the ward you serve in has asked you to meet with Byamba Akh – a less active member who hasn't come to church because he's made some bad life-style choices. You job is to meet with him, find out what concerns are keeping him from coming to church, and help him to return to activity. One missionary will take the role of Byamba and the other will be the missionary on assignment from the Bishop. As needed, use the principles "to need, must, and in order to," along with the grammar and vocab you already know to talk with Byamba about about the repentance process, what it means and does not mean to follow Christ on the gospel path.
- You have been teaching Javtsaa for a long time and her baptismal date is approaching. You want to make sure that she is ready for baptism. Working in companionships, having one missionary taking the role of Javtsaa and the other the role of missionary discuss with Javtsaa those things necessary to be baptized and have her respond to your questions.

Note: Try using the following useful sentence structures:
We have become needing to verb= verb-х хэрэгтэй болсон.
(it has now happened that we need to verb
You must keep verbing= verb-саар[4] байх ёстой.
I should have verbed = verb-даг[4] байж(ээ). / verb-х ёстой байсан.
Should I verb? = verb-даг[4] юм уу? (rhetorical)
You should verb = verb-вал[4] зохино./ -вал[4] сайн.
(it would be good/right if you verb)

Expressing hope- аасай[4] гэж хүсч байна

Бид	**чамайг**		**Мормоны ном**	**унш**	**-аасай[4]**	**гэж хүсч байна.**
We	*you*		*Book of Mormon*	*read*	*(hope)*	*are wanting*
Бурхан	**намайг**	**биднийг**	**нүглээ**	**наманчлах**	**-аасай[4]**	**гэж хүсч байна.**
God	*me*	*us*	*your sins*	*To repent*	*(hope)*	*that am wanting*
Бид	**таныг/чамайг**	**та нарыг**	**баптисм**	**хүртээсэй**		**гэж хүсэхгүй байна.**
We	*you*	*you (plural)*	*baptism*	*to partake*		*that don't want.*
Би	**түүнийг**	**тэднийг**	**энэ гарын авлага**	**уншаасай**		**гэж найдаж байна.**
I	*him/her/ it*	*them*	*the pamphlet*	*To read*		*that am hoping*
Сатан			**сүмд**	**яваасай**		
Satan			*To church*	*To go*		
	сонирхогчыг		**асуулт**	**асуугаасай**		**гэж хүссэн.**
	investigator		*question*	*To ask*		*that wanted*
	Хосбаярыг		**бусдыг**	**үйлчлээсэй**		**гэж хүсч байсан.**
	Khosbayar		*others*	*To serve*		*that was wanting*
			сүнсийг	**мэдрээсэй**		
			spirit	*To feel*		
			итгэлтэй	**болоосой**		
			with faith	*become*		
			тамхи	**татахгүй байгаасай**		
			tobacco	*to not smoke*		
			гэм нүгэл	**үйлдэхгүй байгаасай**		
			sin	*to not commit*		

Тийм
Yes
Үгүй
No

уу[2]?/ юу[2]
(Y/N questio

вэ?/ бэ?
Open-ended

See 'Modern Mongolian,' p. 151

Та нар намайг сүмд яваасай гэж хүсч байна уу?
Are you wanting me to go to church?
Тийм бид чамайг сүмд яваасай гэж хүсч байна.
Yes, we are wanting you to go to church.
Үгүй чамайг сүмд явахгүй байгаасай.
No, we are not wanting you to go to church.

Та намайг юу хийгээсэй гэж хүсч байна вэ?
What do you wanting me to do?
Бид чамайг баптисм хүртээсэй гэж хүсч байна.
We hope that you will get baptized.
Чамайг тамхи татахгүй байгаасай.
We want you to not smoke.

Function: Asking about and expressing desire, need, preference, ability, intention or purpose
Context: Expressing desire that commitments are met

Scenario

You and your companion have been meeting with Bayaraa, a less active man, for a few months. Bayaraa is slowly starting to come around. One day while teaching him about the blessings that come from living the gospel the spirit is particularly strong. Bayaraa asks you; “what is it that God wants me to do?”

1. Practice: Pair up the missionaries and have one take on the role of Bayaraa and the other take the role of missionary. Express to Bayaraa some of the things God would have him do in order to come unto Christ. Have Bayaraa make a list of the things the missionaries tell him God wants him to do.

2. Re-practice: Switch roles, then rotate practice companions and repeat the practice activity.

Note: Notice how these sentences (wanting others to verb) are different that wanting to verb (yourself).

Another way to say “we hope you don’t” =
битгий/бүү verb-аасай гэж хүсч байна.

Additional Scenario(s)

You have a new member that lives in a branch outside of your area. Using the above grammar and vocabulary write this new member a letter expressing your hopes that they will continue to do those things that will bring them happiness and a closeness to God.

Look at a teaching record, or the commitments in chapter 3 of Preach My Gospel. Share with your investigator what you want them to do.

Practice Sentences:

We hope you will gain faith (become with faith.) We want you to repent of your sins. They wanted him to get baptized last week. I want you to receive the Gift of the Holy Ghost. We want you to not sin, and not smoke. We want you to pray with/through faith. We want your investigators to meet with the Bishop.
Why Do you thing God asks us to do hard things?
What do you want to happen by meeting with us?

God wants you to be happy.
I want to go to bed.
God want peace on the earth.
I want to read the book of Mormon.
I want you to read the Book of Mormon.
Did he say he wants to come to church?
Will you tell me what you want me to do?
Batbold said he wants to come today.
I hope he comes today.
I desire you to feel happiness.
You desire to feel happiness.
I want to meet the Dorj.
You hope Khosbayar comes to church today.

If…then statements- хэрэв... юм бол/-вал4

(Хэрэв)	бид	итгэлтэй байх	юм бол	**	адислалууд авна.	
If (optional)	*we*	*with faith are*	*if, then*		*blessings will receive*	

Тийм, *Yes*
Үгүй, *No*

Би *I*	**Бид** *we*	**бошиглогчыг дагах** *to follow the prophet*	**-х юм бол** *if/then*	**Би**** *I*	**Бурханд ойртно.** *will get close to God.*	**- х уу[2]?** *(Y/N question particle)*
Та/ Чи *you*	**Та нар** *you (plural)*	**баптисм хүртэх** *to get baptised*	**-вал[4]/-бал[4]** *If/then*		**сүнсний хүчийг авна.** *will receive spiritual strength.*	**хгүй.** *(neg.)*
Энэ/Тэр *He, She, it*	**Тэд** *they*	**мэргэн ухааны үгийг сахих** *to keep the word of wisdom*	**-ваас[4]** *if/then (scriptural)*		**Ариун сүнсний бэлэг авна.** *will receive the Gift of the Holy Ghost.*	
		сүмд явах *to go to church*	**-сан[4] тохиололд** *if it so happens that*		**гэр бүл нэгдмэл болно.** *family will become united.*	
Таныг/Чамайг** *You (formal/informal)*		**Бурханы хуулийг сахих** *keep God's law*	**-сан[4] нөхцөлд** *on conditions that*		**эрүүл мэнд сайн байх болно.** *health will be good.*	
Баатарыг** *Baatar*		**байнга залбирвал** *pray always*			**аз жаргалтай байх болно.** *happy will be.*	
		сударааc судалбал* *study the scriptures*				
			-сан[4] (юм) бол *if had(past hypothetical)*		**verb-х байсан.** *would have verbed.*	
			-снаар[4] *by/through verbing*			

See 'Modern Mongolian,' p. 118

Чи баптисм хүртэх юм бол ямар бэлэг авах вэ?
If you get baptized what kind of gift will you receive?
Би баптисм хүртвэл Ариун Сүнсний Бэлэг авна.
If I get baptized I will receive the Gift of the Holy Ghost.
Би баптисм хүртэхгүй юм бол Ариун Сүнсний Бэлэг авахгүй.
If I don't get baptized I will not receive the Gift of the Holy Ghost.

-Хэрэв та сүмд ирэх юм бол сүнсийг мэдрэнэ.
If you come to church then you will feel the spirit.
- Хэрэв бид гэрчлэлийг авбал Христийг дагах ёстой.
If we receive a testimony then we must follow Christ.
- Хэрэв би одоо залбирвал чи дараа залбирах уу?
If I pray right now will you pray after?

Note: "-вал**" becomes "**-бал**" if the last letter of the verb root is '**в, н, м, л**´. ** If the subject of the second clause of the sentence is different from the subject of the first clause then the first subject receives an object marker (-ийг), and the second subject must be inserted after the **юм бол/ вал/бал**.*

Function: Asking and answering questions of cause and effect
Context: Promising blessings for keeping commandments

Scenario

You have a young new member named Baatar. You feel like Baatar could use an overview of all the commandments. You decide to make a chart with all the commandments taught in lesson 4 of Preach My Gospel that shows specific blessings for keeping each commandment.

Practice: Working alone, have missionaries create a chart that show specific blessings for keeping the different commandments in lesson 4. Be sure to write in complete sentences. Use the grammar and vocabulary from above.

Note: The word 'хэрэв' is optional emphasis at the beginning of If/ then sentences. It may be left off.
Watch for 1- or 2-subject sentences. For 1-subj. sentences, use the subject only once, either at the beginning or middle. For 2-subj. sentences, put the first subject in accusative case.

By or through verbing= verb-снаар[4]
Because of verbing = verb-снаас[4] болж

Practice Sentences:
If you follow the prophet you will get closer to God.
If you get baptized you will receive spiritual strength.
By going to church, you will be happy.
Because of keeping God's laws, your health is good.
If it so happens that you read your scriptures, then I will be happy.
I we keep God's commandments, He will bless us.
If you prayed, you would have received an answer
Practice making up your own promises.

Additional Scenario(s)

You have just met with Zaya for the second time and taught her about the Plan of Salvation. Teach and promise Zaya specific blessings that she will receive if she keeps the commitments you have already given her, (reading from the Book of Mormon, praying about the Book of Mormon, come to church, etc.)

Expressing ability- ж/ч чадна, болно

Бид *We*		**Бурханы** *God*		**тухай** *about*	**сурч** *learn*	**чадна.** *can*
Би *I*	**Бид** *we*	**Иосэф Смит**	**+ -ын[2]**	**тухай** *About*	**тунгаан бодох** *ponder*	**+ -ж/-ч чадах уу?** *can / are able to ?*
Та/ Чи *you*	**Та нар** *you (plural)*	**амьд бошиглогчын** *living prophet*		**талаар** *About*	**залбирах** *pray*	**+ -ж/-ч чадна.** *can / are able to.*
Энэ/Тэр *He, She, it*	**Тэд** *they*	**Бурханы** *God*		**дагуу** *according to*	**унших** *read*	**+ -ж/-ч чадахгүй** *can't/ is not able to*
		бидний хэлсэн зүйлсийн *the things we have said.*		**төлөө** *in behalf of*	**асуух** *ask*	**+ -ж/-ч болох уу?** *may ?*
		Мормоны номын *the Book of Mormon*			**хариулах** *answer*	**+ -ж/-ч болно.** *may.*
		Авралын Төлөвлөгөөний *The Plan of Salvation*			**мэдэх** *know*	**+ -ж/-ч болохгүй.** *may not.*
		гэр бүлийн *family's*			**амьдрах** *live*	
		миний/ таны/чиний/ түүний *my/ your/ his*			**ойлгох** *understan*	
					сүнсийг таних *recognize*	

Тийм
Yes
Үгүй
No

Залбиралаар
through prayer
Ариун сүнсээр
through the Spirit
итгэлээр
through faith
итгэлгүйгээр
without faith

Бурхан
God
сонирхогч
investigator

яаж
how

Би сүмийн тухай асууж болох уу?
May I ask about the church?
Тийм чи сүмийн тухай асууж болно.
Yes, you may ask about the church.
Үгүй чи сүмийн тухай асууж болохгүй.
No, you may not ask about the church.

Чи бидний хэлсэн зүйлсийн дагуу залбираж чадах уу?
Can you pray according to the things we said?
Тийм би та нарын хэлсэн зүйлсийн дагуу залбираж чадна.
Yes, I can pray according to what you said.
Үгүй би та нарын хэлсэн зүйлсийн дагуу залбираж чадахгүй.
No, I can't pray according to the things you said.

Function: Asking about and expressing desire, need, preference, ability, intention or purpose
Context: Teaching about how to gain a testimony.

Scenario

You are meeting with Gantulga's family (investigators) for the first time. You have taught them the entire Restoration of the Gospel of Christ lesson except for the section on prayer when Gantulga asks: "You guys say you know that this stuff is true, how do you know? And how can we know if it is true?"

1. Practice: Working as a class, have companionships take turns teaching Gantulga's family, (other missionaries and teacher taking on the role of Gantulga and his family), about how to gain a testimony of the truth.

2. Re-practice: Switch roles, then rotate practice companions and repeat the practice activity.

Practice Sentences:

Additional Scenario(s)

Have the missionaries teach their companion how to gain a stronger testimony of the Gospel principles.

Note: English speakers often use 'can' when they mean 'may.' Ex: Can I come in? In Mongolian, чадна (can) refers strictly to ability and possibility, whereas болно (may) refers strictly to permission or correctness (what is allowed). Watch your usage carefully!

-ж чадсан = was able to/could
-ж чадаагүй/ чадсангүй = wan't able to/ couldn't
-ж амжих = to be able to/ to succeed in

Other uses of болох
verb-хгүй байж болохгүй. = it's not allowed to not verb.
Ex: It's not ok to not learn. Сурахгүй байж болохгүй.
How's your work becoming? Чиний ажил ямар болож байна?
Юу болсон вэ? What happened?

Verb-х болсон = It has happened that now I verb, or will verb.
Verb-даг болсон = It has happened that now I verb.
Verb-х болно = I shall verb (more official future tense).

verb-ж болох байсан. = it would have worked/been allowed
байж болох юм. = It could be.
verb-х байсан. = would have verbed.

Conceptual Practice - How - яаж, ямар, хэр, хэдэн

In Mongolian there are different words that communicate the different meanings of the word 'how.'

-**Яаж/ хэрхэн** -'by doing what?' / in what manner or way'. Example: **How** did you do that? **How** did Christ teach?

-**Ямар**- is used when asking about quality or condition. Example: **How** was church?
also means 'what/what kind of' and is used in exclamations. Example: **What kind of** book is this? **How** cool!

-**Хэр =** 'to what degree'. It must have an adjective after it. Example: **How** tall is he?

-**Хэдэн**- 'how many' must be followed by a noun. Example: **How many** people will come?

Each missionary should read the English sentences, and decide which word, (яаж, ямар, хэр, or хэдэн), would be used if the sentence was said in Mongolian. Write your answers in a notebook.

Example: How tall are you?-	Хэр tall are you?
How was church today?	Ямар was church today?
How many people did we teach?	Хэдэн people did we teach?
What kind of things do you like?	Ямар things do you like?
How can we teach better?	Яаж can we teach better?

How do I pray?

How does this sound?

Do you know how to do this?

How expensive is that?

Did he say how many times he prayed?

What kind of book is that?

How do you know?

How did you do that?

How many lesson has Baatar received?

How does the Holy Ghost feel to you?

How fast can he run?

How great! He agreed to come to church! (an exclamation = Ямар)

How many scripture about faith do you know?

How can I feel the Holy Ghost?

How do you build a ger?

How was the reading we left you?

Look how good your Mongolian is!?

How was the food?

To like- дуртай

Тийм
Yes
Үгүй
No

Би	**ном**	**унших**	**дуртай.**
I	*book*	*to read*	*like.*

Би	**Бид**	**сайн мэдээ**	**сурах**	**дуртай**	**(байсан.)**
I	*we*	*gospel*	*To study*	*like*	*past tense*
Та/ Чи	**Та нар**	**Англи хэл**	**заах**	**дургүй**	**(байх болно.)**
you	*you (plural)*	*English*	*to teach*	*dislike*	*shall-future tense*
Энэ/Тэр	**Тэд**	**дуу**	**дуулах**		**(болсон.)**
He, She, it	*they*	*song*	*To sing*		*became*
		спорт	**тоглох**		
		sports	*To play*		
Сонирхогч		**юу**	**хийх**		
investigator		*what*	*To do*		

Баатар	**ямар**	**шашин**	**+ д/т**	**дуртай**
Baatar	*What kind of*	*religion*	*Dative case*	*like*
		номонд*	*(you like To*	**дургүй**
		to books	*nouns)*	*dislike*
		хичээлт		
		to lessons/ school		
		юунд*		
		to what		

уу²?/ юу²?
(Y/N question)

вэ?/ бэ?
Open-ended

See ‘Modern Mongolian,’ p. 131

Та нар Англи хэл сурах дуртай уу?
Do you all like to study English?
Тийм бид Англи хэл сурах дуртай.
Yes, we like to study English.
Үгүй бид Англи хэл сурах дургүй.
No, we don’t like to study English.

Чи юунд дуртай вэ?
What do you like?
Би номонд дуртай.
I like books.
Би спортонд дургүй.
I don’t like sports.

** N-stem words in dative case use the fleeting N*

Function: Asking about and expressing desire, need, preference, ability, intention or purpose
Context: Getting to know an investigator

Scenario

You and your companion are street contacting when you see a small group of teenage boys playing soccer in the street. You approach them.

1. Practice: Have some missionaries take on the role of the teenagers and one companionship take on the role of the missionaries. Have them ask each teenager about himself and get to know their interests. Use the grammar and vocabulary from above and any additional known grammar or vocab.

2. Re-practice: Have a new companionship take on the role of missionaries and get to know the teenagers as above.

Note: Carefully observe the difference between “to like to verb” and “to like an object.” The latter requires putting the object in dative case. Practice deciding on the sentences below.

Practice Sentences:

Do you like to learn about the gospel?
How much do you like learning English.
Did you like the chapter we asked you to read?
What kind of books do you like?
I like to sing! What kind of songs do you like?
What sports do you like to play? What sports do you like?
Do you like school (lessons?)
Do you like the feel you get at church, or when you pray?
I’m grateful that I gained a like for the Gospel. (became with a like).
How did you become with a like for church?
I’m learning to like to teach the gospel.

Additional Scenario(s)

You have recently been assigned to serve in a new branch. Upon arriving the branch president calls you to be a counselor in the Young Men’s presidency. He asks that you work and help the young men to prepare to serve missions. You want to plan effective activities that the boys will enjoy and that will help them grow, but to do that you need to know their interests. It is your first mutual activity and you need to ask the boys about their interests. Have each missionary stand in front of the class and ask them (the young men) about their interests. The young men should respond using above grammar.

In English making a noun plural is quite simple, just add an 's' to the end of most words. Mongolian has multiple suffixes for pluralizing different types of nouns. See 'Modern Mongolian' p. 41

- -ууд[2] This is the most common way to pluralize a objects, people, and almost anything.
  - -нууд[2] for everyday nouns that end in a double-vowel or diphthong.
  - -нгууд[2] for everyday nouns that end with the letter н.
- -чууд[2]/чуул[2] This is used on nationalities (such as Mongolians and Americans), and some groups of people (youth, men/women, etc. However, some nationalities take ууд[2], including Chinese and Russians.
- - 'нар' This is only used for fairly respectable occupations, like missionaries, teachers, doctors, etc and is a separate word after the noun.
- -д, (replaces –н) For some people nouns that end in –н, the -д replaces it. This is used for occupations with less prestige.
- -ид for some nouns that end in -гч or -ч (people who do things) the –ид is added on.
- -с A very few words add an "s" to the end of the noun, (like English) Examples: үгс, зүйлс, хүмүүс.

Practice in English deciding when to use each way to pluralize and write the answers in your notebook.
Examples: bird (шувуу) –нууд→ шувуунууд, Japanese person (Япон хүн) + --чууд[2] = Япончууд

- worker (ажилчин)
- Chinese person (Хятад хүн)
- book (ном)
- doctor (эмч)
- lawyer (хуульч)
- construction worker (барилагч)
- snake (могой)
- car (машин)
- American person (Америк хүн)
- herder (малчин)
- chair (сандал)
- computer (компютер)
- Korean (Солонгос хүн)
- dog (нохой)
- ambassador (элчийн сайд)
- daughter (охин)
- table (ширээ)
- livestock (мал)
- young person (залуу)
- building (байшин)
- flower (цэцэг)
- teacher (багш)
- missionary (номлогч) *2 ways!
- person (хүн)
- god (бурхан)
- camel (тэмээ)
- book (ном)
- word (үг)
- flashlight (гар чийдэн)
- pamphlet (гарын авлага)
- wolf (чоно)

Because, Therefore, So – яагаад гэвэл, тийм учраас, учраас

Бид *We*	**Христэд итгэдэг** *in Christ believe*	**яагаад гэвэл** *because*	**Тэр** *He*	**бидний Аврагч.** *our Savior (is)*

Тийм *Yes*
Үгүй *No*

Би *I*	**Бид** *we*
Та/ Чи *you*	**Та нар** *you (plural)*
Энэ/Тэр *He, She, it*	**Тэд** *they*

Баптисм хүртэх
to be baptized
нүгэл хийх
to commit sin
гэрээнд орох
to enter into a covenant
цэвэр байх
to be clean
Ариун Сүнсийг хүлээн авах
Holy Ghost to receive
залбирах
to pray
Ариун Ёслолоос хүртэх
to partake of the sacrament

яагаад гэвэл
if you ask why, it's...
тийм учраас
therefore
учраас
so, (from that reason)

Есүс Христ
Jesus Christ
(If needed a subject or object may be inserted here.)

жишээ үзүүлэх
to show an example
наманчлах ёстой
to repent must
амлалт хийх
to make a promise
эцсээ хүртэл тэвчих
to endure to the end
бидэнтэй хамт байх
to be with us
адислагдах
to be blessed.
гэрээ шинэчлэх
to renew covenants

+ гүй *(neg.)*

уу²?/ юу²? *(Y/N question)*

вэ?/ бэ? *Open-ended*

See 'Modern Mongolian,' p. 107

Бид бүгд нүгэл хийдэг тийм учраас бид наманчлах ёстой.
We all commit sins, therefore we must repent.

- Есүс Христ бидний төлөө цагаатгасан учраас бид түүнд итгэдэг.
We have faith in Jesus because He atoned on our behalf.

- Би баптисм хүртдэг, яагаад гэвэл Есүс бас баптисм хүртсэн.
We get baptized because Jesus Christ was baptized too.

- Бидэнд Мормоны Ном байгаа учраас юу хийх ёстойгоо мэднэ.
Because we have the Book of Mormon, we know what we must do.

- Бид сонгох эрхтэй тийм учраас хариулцлагатай.
We have agency to choose, therefore we are have responsibility.

- Бид Бурханд хайртай учраас Түүний зарлигуудыг дагадаг.
We love God, so we keep His commandments

Note: Remember to conjugate verbs as necessary.

Function: Asking and answering questions of cause and effect
Context: Teaching about faith, repentance, and baptism

Scenario

You and your companion are teaching the 3rd lesson simply for your investigator's understanding.

1. Practice: Using the grammar and vocabulary from above, and any other learned grammar or vocabulary, teach the 3rd lesson in 5 minutes. One companion should take the role of missionary and one should take the role of the different investigators. After teaching the 5 minute version, as a companionship make a list of potential questions or things that someone might not understand from the gospel of Jesus Christ. Practice asking those questions from each other in the role of an investigator and explaining the principles as the missionary.

2. Re-practice: Switch companions and practice asking questions and explaining principles.

Practice Sentences:

Additional Scenario(s)

You and your companion are riding in a taxi and have about 10 minutes to explain the message of the Restoration. Practice teaching each other the message of the Restoration in 10 minutes using the grammar above to explain the reasons behind our beliefs.

Have missionaries practice changing the active voice sentences shown below into passive voice. For example, the teacher gives an active voice sentence: *Joseph translated the gold plates into English*; a missionary changes it to passive voice: *The gold plates were translated into English by Joseph Smith.*In Mongolian, to change a verb from infinitive form to passive form you add -гд to the verb root and add the ending of the verb after the –гд. For example: to see, харах, would be changed to 'to be seen, харагдах. To hear, сонсох, would be changed to 'to be heard', сонсогдох.

- Joseph translated the gold plates into English.
- The Prophet Moroni wrote the book of Moroni.
- The Prophet Nephi accomplished many great things through his faith.
- Both Lehi and Nephi saw a vision of the tree of life.
- 2500 people saw the Savior on the first day of his visit to the Nephites.
- The Savior taught the Nephites many important principles during his visit.
- Lehi found the Liahona in front of his tent door early one morning.
- Nephi created a hand-made bow when his bow broke in the wilderness.
- Nephi cut off Laban's head when he found him lying drunk in the street.
- Nephi compelled Laban's servant to accompany them into the wilderness.
- The Lord instructed Nephi in the art of ship building.
- Nephi made tools in order to build the ship for their voyage to the promised land.
- Laman and Lemuel tied Nephi up and threatened to throw him overboard.
- The Lord calmed the storm after Laman and Lemuel untied Nephi.
- Lehi offered a sacrifice of thanksgiving upon their arrival in the promised land.
- After Lehi's death, Laman and Lemuel threatened to kill Nephi and his followers.
- The Lord warned Nephi in a dream to separate themselves from the "Lamanites".
- The Lord promised both Nephites and Lamanites prosperity if they were righteous.
- The Lamanites eventually destroyed the Nephites because of their wickedness.
- The Lord withdrew his disciples from among the people at the end of the BofM.

Instrumental case (through) -аар[4] and Passive voice -гд

Тийм
Yes
Үгүй
No

Тэр		**итгэлээр**	**Бурханыг**	**дагадаг.**			
He/she		*through faith*	*God*	*follows.*			

Би	**Бид**	**итгэл+ээр**	**үнэнийг**	**олох**	**-сан[4]**	**+гүй**	**уу[2]?/ юу[2]?**
I	*we*	*Through faith*	*truth*	*to find*	*past*	*(neg.)*	*(Y/N question)*
Та/ Чи	**Та нар**	**Бурханы хүч+ээр**	**Бурхантай**	**орчуулах**	**-даг[4]**		**вэ?/ бэ?**
you	*you (plural)*	*Through God's power*	*With God*	*to translate*	*present*		*Open-ended*
Энэ/Тэр	**Тэд**	**илчлэлт+ээр**	**санваарыг**	**орчуулагдах**	**-на[4]**		
He, She, it	*they*	*Through revelation*	*priesthood*	*to be translated*	*future*		
		тэнгэр элч+ээр	**сүмийг**	**ярих**			
		through an angel	*church*	*to speak*			
Иосэф Смит		**залбирал+аар**	**эрх мэдэл**	**сэргээх**			
Joseph Smith		*through prayer*	*authority*	*to restore*			
Бурхан		**бошиглогч+оор**		**сэргээгдэх**			
God		*through a prophet*		*to be restored*			
Мормоны ном		**надаар/ түүгээр**		**дуудагдах**			
Book of Mormon		*by me/ by him-her*		*to be called*			
		чамаар/танаар		**өгөгдөх**			
		through-by you		*to be given*			
		биднээр					
		through us.					

Мормоны ном Бурханы хүчээр орчуулагдсан уу?
Was the Book of Mormon translated through God's power?
Тийм Мормоны ном бурханы хүчээр орчуулагдсан.
Yes, The Book of Mormon was translated through God's power.
Үгүй Мормоны ном бурханы хүчээр орчуулагдаагүй.
No, The Book of Mormon was not translated through god's power.

See 'Modern Mongolian,' p. 59, 145

Function: Asking about and describing actions or events
Context: Teaching about Joseph Smith's actions during the Restoration

Scenario

You and your companion are walking in front of the church building and stop to talk to someone. It turns out his name is Sukhee and he is 20 years old. He tells you that one of his friends goes to our church and he would like to see the inside of it, so you take him inside the church building. Upon entering you ask him what he already knows about the church. He says: “My friend told me that a young boy named Joseph Smith started your church. What is that all about?”

1. Practice: Work in companionships, one missionary should take on the role of Sukhee and the other the role of the missionary. Have the missionary explain the Joseph Smith story to Sukhee using previously learned grammar/ vocabulary and the grammar/ vocabulary from above.

2. Re-practice: Switch roles, then rotate practice companions and repeat the practice activity.

Practice Sentences:

The gospel was taught by prophets. The prophets were killed by bad people. The true gospel was lost. Christ’s followers were persecuted. The truth was rejected.
Joseph’s prayer was answered. He was called and chosen of God. The heavens were opened. The gospel was restored.

Additional Scenario(s)

You have been meeting with Gerelmaa for a while now, and she has invited her brother, who attends another Christian church, to sit in on the lesson. While teaching the lesson, the brother says: “What is different about your church from any other Christian church?” Have the missionaries explain the restoration of Christ’s authority and church.

Causative Voice – уул, үүл, лга[4], га[4], аа[4]

Тийм
Yes
Үгүй
No

Тэнгэрлэг Эцэг *Heavenly Father*	**танд** *to you*	**үнэнийг** *the truth*	**мэдүүлнэ.** *to cause to know.*	**(мэдэх – үүл –)** *(to know + caus.)*

Би *I*	**Бид** *we*
Та/ Чи *you*	**Та нар** *you (plural)*
Энэ/Тэр *He, She, it*	**Тэд** *they*

Бурхан
God
Есүс Христ
Jesus Christ

Есүс Христэд
To Jesus Christ
Цагаатгалаар
Through Atonement
сайн мэдээгээ
His gospel
бидний төлөө
for us
биднийг
us (obj. marker)
хүүгээ
son (reflexive)
хэнийг
whom (object marker)

итгэлийг
faith (object marker)
биднийг
us (object marker)
дахин
again
төлөвлөгөөг
plan (object marker)
яагаад
why

үзүүлэх
To show (cause to see)
аз жаргалтай байлгах
cause to be happy
цэвэр болгох
cause to become clean
сэргээх
cause to be restored
гаргах
cause to come out (similar to "to make")
амилуулах
cause to come back to life (resurrect)
илгээх or явуулах
cause to go (to send)

-сан[4]
(past tense)
-даг[4]
(present tense)
-на[4]
(future tense)

уу[2]?/ юу[2]?
(Y/N question)

вэ?/ бэ?
Open-ended

See 'Modern Mongolian,' p. 81

Бурхан таныг бидэнтэй уулзуулсан гэж та бодож байна уу?
Do you think God caused you to meet with us?
Тийм Бурхан намайг та нартай уулзуулсан гэж бодож байна.
Yes, I think God caused me to meet with you.
Үгүй Бурхан намайг та нартай уулзуулаагүй гэж бодож байна.
No, I think God has not caused me to meet with you.

Function: Narrating experiences and telling stories
Context: Explaining how God blesses us.

Scenario

You and your companion meet someone at a bus stop. They seemed to be pessimistic about life and anything that has to do with religion. You want to help him see the blessings in his life and understand that the gospel can give him an eternal perspective.

1. Practice: One missionary takes on the role of the potential investigator and the other takes the role of missionary. Explain to him/her the different opportunities that that gospel can give him. Ask him about his desires and use the grammar and vocab above, as well as any other necessary language functions to help him see how God affects his daily life.

2. Re-practice: Switch roles, then rotate practice companions and repeat the practice activity.

Practice Sentences:

Additional Scenario(s)

You are discussing goals for the upcoming transfer with your companion. Discuss what you want to do for your investigators and what you hope God will do for them as they progress.

Location words and Directional case- руу², луу²

Тийм
Yes
Үгүй
No

Манай Сүм	**Чингис зочид буудалын**	**хажууд**	**байна.**
Our church	*Chingis Hotel*	*next to*	*is*

Би	**Бид**	**түүний + ын/ийн**	**дээр**	**баруун талд**	**явах**
I	*we*	*His/ her*	*On top of*	*on the right/west side*	*To go*
Та/ Чи	**Та нар**	**Чингис зочид буудалын**	**доор**	**зүүн талд**	**байх**
you	*you (plural)*	*Chingis Hotel*	*below*	*on the left/east side*	*To be*
Энэ/Тэр	**Тэд**	**бөхийн өргөөн**	**дотор**	**эсрэг талд**	**эргэх**
He, She, it	*they*	*wrestling palace*	*inside*	*on the opposite side*	*To turn*
		сүмийн	**гадна/гадаа**	**дунд**	**зогсох**
		church	*outside of*	*in the middle, among*	*To stand/stop*
		гүүрийн	**өмнө/урд**	**төвд**	**буух**
		bridge	*in front of/south*	*in the center*	*To get off*
		их дэлгүүрийн	**хойно/ард**	**цаана**	
		State department store	*behind/north*	*on that side of*	
		буудалын	**дэргэд**	**наана**	
		Bus-stop	*beside, near*	*on this side of*	

уу²?/ юу²?
(Y/N question)

вэ?/ бэ?
Open-ended

See 'Modern Mongolian,' p. 103, 177-184

(genitive case not included)

+руу²
+луу²
Towards (use луу/лүү if the last letter of the word is р)

Чи сүмийн хажууд бууна.
You will get off next to the church
-Чи сүмийн дотор сүнсийг мэдрэнэ.
Inside the church you will feel the spirit.
-Бид бөхийн өргөөн наана эргэнэ.
We will turn on this side of (before) the wrestling palace.

Та Чингис зочид буудал руу явах уу?
Will you go towards the Chingis Hotel?
Үгүй би их дэлгүүр лүү явна.
No, I will go towards the State department store.
Тийм би зочид буудал руу явна.
Yes, I will go towards the hotel.

Function: Asking about and describing actions and events
Context: Giving directions to the church

Scenario

Your companion and you are walking on the street on a Sunday morning when you meet a woman named Tsetseg. Your church meetings start in about 2 hours. You tell Tsetseg about the church and she seems very interested, but doesn't have time to meet with you right now and asks for directions to the church.

1. Practice: Working in pairs, have one missionary take on his/her role as the missionary, and the other the role of Tsetseg. Have the missionary give directions to the church to Tsetseg.

2. Re-practice: Switch roles, then rotate practice companions and repeat the practice activity.

Practice Sentences:

Additional Scenario(s)

You and your companion have just met with Ganbaatar for the first time. You invited him to church, and pto help him find the church you want to write down some directions to get there. Working alone, have each missionary write down directions to the church to leave with Ganbaatar.

Connecting phrases with гэх

*Иосэф Смит	бошиглогч	байсан	гэдэгт	*би	итгэдэг.
Joseph Smith	*prophet*	*was*	*in that*	*I*	*believe.*

Тийм
Yes
Үгүй
No

Есүс Христ	**Аврагч**	**байна**	**гэж**	**би**	**бид**	**боддог**	**+ -гүй**	**уу²?/ юу²?**
Jesus Christ	*Savior*	*is/ will be*	*that*	*I*	*we*	*think*	*(neg)*	*(Y/N question)*
Бидний хэлэж	**үнэн**	**дахин**	**гэдгийг**	**та**	**та нар**	**мэднэ**		
байгаа зүйлс	*true*	*амилсан*	*that (object*	**чи** *(inf you)*	*you (pl.)*	*know*		**вэ?/ бэ?**
The things we	**Бурханыг**	**Was resurrected**	*marker)*	**энэ/тэр**	**тэд**	**сонссон**		*Open-ended*
are saying	*God*	*харсан*	**гэдгээ**	*He, She, i*	*they*	*heard*		
Сүм		**Saw**	*in that*			**хүлээн**		
church		*дахин*	**-ийг**			**зөвшөөрдөг**		
Бурханы		**амьдрана**	*that*			*to accept*		
хүүхдүүд		*will live again*	**гэдэгт**			**итгэдэг.**		
God's children			*in that*			*To believe*		
Юу								
what								

See 'Modern Mongolian,' p. 104

Та Бурхан амьдарч байгаа гэдэгт итгэдэг уу?
Do you believe that God is living?
Тийм Би Бурхан амьдарч байгаа гэдэгт итгэдэг.
Yes, I believe that God is living.
Үгүй Би Бурхан амьдарч байгаа гэдэгт итгэдэггүй.
No, I don't believe that God is living.

*Note: * the subject can be placed in either of these places.*

Function: Asking and answering questions of contrasting attitudes, emotions, feelings
Context: Asking about beliefs and opinions

Scenario

You and your companion have both just moved into a new area. After reviewing the area book you decide to meet with Gantugs, who is supposedly “ready for baptism”. While meeting with Gantugs you want to get a good feel for his opinions and beliefs about the gospel.

1. Practice: Working in companionships one companion should take on the role of the missionary and the other the role of Gantugs. Using the grammar and vocabulary from above, and any other learned grammar/vocabulary the missionary should ask Gantugs questions about what he believes and knows and thinks. Gantugs should respond appropriately.

2. Re-practice: Switch roles, then rotate practice companions and repeat the practice activity. If more practice is desired

3. Re-practice: Switch roles, then rotate practice companions and repeat the practice activity. If more practice is desired have the missionaries meet with a different investigators that the missionaries in the area before them were meeting with.

Practice Sentences:

Additional Scenario(s)

You are meeting with someone for the first time. In order to teach to their needs better you wish to understand their beliefs better. Using the grammar and vocabulary from above ask about the investigators beliefs and opinions.

Although/Even though – ч гэсэн, -вч, -сан ч

Та	гэм нүгэл	хийсэн	ч гэсэн	наманчалж	чадна.
You	*sin*	*did*	*even though*	*repent*	*can.*

Тийм
Yes
Үгүй
No

Би *I*	**Бид** *we*	**Есүс Христийг** *About Jesus Christ*	**мэдэхгүй** *don't know*	**ч гэсэн** *even though*	**сурч** *learn*	**болно** *may*	**+ гүй** *(neg)*	**уу²?/ юу²?** *(Y/N question)*
Та/ Чи *you*	**Та нар** *you (plural)*	**Монголоор** *Through Mongolian*	**ярихыг** **сурч байгаа** *Learning to speak*	**ч** *even though*	**зааж** *teach*	**чадна** *can*		**вэ?/ бэ?** *Open-ended*
Энэ/Тэр *He, She, it*	**Тэд** *they*	**сайн мэдээг** *the gospel (with*	**ойлгохгүй** *Don't understand*	**боловч** *although*	**Бурхан** *God*	**туслана** *Will help*		
		object marker) *алдаа*	**гаргах +** *make (to cause to come out)*	**-вч*** *although*	**өөрчлөхийг** *to change*	**хичээдэг** *to try (habitual)*		
		mistakes						

Certain verb conjugations must change before being used with this grammar principle. Follow this chart:

- на *Future tense→*	**- х** *Infinitive form*	**орно** →	**орох ч гэсэн**
- ж/ч байна *Present tense→*	**- ж/ч байгаа** *Present cont.*	**орож байна** →	**орож байгаа ч гэсэн**

See 'Modern Mongolian,' p. 94

Та залбирч байгаагүй ч гэсэн өнөө орой залбирах уу?
Even though you have not prayed, will you pray tonight?
Тийм ээ, би залбирч байгаагүй ч өнөө орой залбирна.
Yes, I will pray tonight even though I have not prayed.
Үгүй би залбирч байсан боловч өнөө орой залбирахгүй.
No, although I have prayed before, I will not pray tonight.

The "вч" is attached to the root o f the verb.

Function: Asking and answering questions of contrasting attitudes, emotions, and feelings
Context: Helping investigators overcome challenges/keep commitments

Scenario

You are meeting with an investigator named Tengis. He is a 45 year old alcoholic who simply can't stop drinking. He has attended an addiction recovery program but hasn't seemed to show any signs of recovery. He is very sincere and wants to be baptized. He feels discouraged that he is having so much trouble making changes in his life. You and your companion want to encourage him to have hope, and help him understand the reality of the Atonement.

1. Practice: Working in companionships one companion should take on the role of the missionary and the other the role of Tengis. Using the grammar and vocabulary from above, and any other learned grammar/vocabulary, the missionary should listen to Tengis's questions and concerns and help him develop faith in the Savior to overcome his challenges. Tengis should respond appropriately.

2. Re-practice: Switch roles, then rotate practice companions and repeat the practice activity. If more practice is desired have the missionaries meet with a different investigators that the missionaries in the area before them were meeting with.

Practice Sentences:

Additional Scenario(s)

You are meeting with an investigator named Chimgee. She is understanding the gospel well, but has not been keeping her commitments to read, pray and attend church. Using the grammar above, explain to her the importance of keeping the commitments you extend to her.

Before and after- дараа, өмнө

Тийм
Yes
Үгүй
No

Бид *We*		**идсэний** *eat*	**дараа** *after*		**чамтай уулзна.** *with you will meet.*		
Би *I*	**Бид** *we*	**цагийн** *hour*	**-ын/ийн дараа**	*(If needed a subject or object may be inserted here.)*	**бидэнтэй уулзуулах** *with us cause to meet*	**+ гүй** *(neg.)*	**уу[2]?/ юу[2]?** *(Y/N question)*
Та/ Чи *you*	**Та нар** *you (plural)*	**долоо хоногийн** *week*	**өмнө** *after/ Before (this suffix is used when connected to a noun*		**сүмд явах** *to go to church*		**вэ?/ бэ?** *Open-ended*
Энэ/Тэр *He, She, it*	**Тэд** *they*	**сүмд явах** *to go to church*	**-хаас[4] өмнө** *Before (the aac suffix is used when connected to a verb)*		**гарын авлага унших** *to read a pamphlet*		
		гарын авлага унших *to read a pamphlet*	**-саны[4] дараа** *After (add this suffix to a verb root)*		**тунгаан бодох** *to ponder*		
		тунгаан бодох *to ponder*	**-снаас хойш** *from (then) on...*		**бидэнтэй уулзах** *to meet with us*		
		бидэнтэй уулзах *to meet with us*	**-нгуут(аа)[4]** *as soon*		**залбирах** *to pray*		
		залбирах *to pray*			**найстай ярилцах** *to discuss with friend*		
		найстай ярилцах *to discuss with friend*					

See 'Modern Mongolian,' p. 150

Чи унтахаас өмнө залбирах уу?
Will you pray before you sleep?

Тэр цагийн өмнө ирсэн.
He came an hour ago.

Чи залбирахаас өмнө Мормоны ном унших уу?
Will you read the Book of Mormon before you pray?

Бид Мормоны ном уншсаны дараа тунгаан боддог.
After we read the Book of Mormon we ponder.

Чи найстай ярилцсаны дараа түнийг бидэнтэй уулзуулах уу?
After you talk to your friend will you have him meet with us?

Би баптисм хүртсэний дараа арваны нэг төлнө.
After I get baptized I will pay tithing.

Function: Asking and answering questions of time, date and location
Context: Setting appointments and inviting to make commitments

Scenario

You and your companion are holding your weekly planning session.

1. Practice: Using the grammar and vocabulary from above, and any other learned grammar or vocabulary, plan out the commitments that you are going to extend to your investigators. One companion should take the role of missionary and one should take the role of the different investigators. Practice extending the commitments that you have planned for each investigator.

2. Re-practice: Switch companions and practice extending the commitments to your new companion.

Practice Sentences:

Additional Scenario(s)

Your companion has expressed that he is having a hard time having faith/ desire to do missionary work. Have each missionary take 10 minutes to study and plan what they want to do to help their companion, including some specific commitments. Then teach your companion according to what you planned. Be sure to use the grammar from above when describing what he needs to do.

When/while- хдаа[4], хад[4]

Тийм
Yes
Үгүй
No

Ямар нэгэн хүн *Anyone*		**бусдад** *to others*	**туслахдаа** *helps when*		**тэр** *he/she*	**сайхан** *good*	**мэдрэнэ.** *will feel.*	
Би *I*	**Бид** *we*	**сүмд** *To church*	**явах** *To go*	**+даа[4]** *(1 sub.)*	*Here the subject may be entered if desired, however, if the subject is the same as the subject in the first half of the sentence it is not repeated here.*	**юу** *what*	**боддог** *do think*	**+гүйуу[2]?/ юу[2]?** *(neg.)* *(Y/N question)*
Та/ Чи *you*	**Та нар** *you (plural)*	**сударааc** *From scriptures*	**унших** *To read*	**+ад[4]** *(2 sub.)*		**сүнсийг** *the spirit*	**мэдэрдэг** *do feel*	**вэ?/ бэ?** *Open-ended*
Энэ/Тэр *He, She, it*	**Тэд** *they*	**номлогч** *нартай with missionaries номлолын*	**уулзах** *To meet*			**ямар** *what kind of*	**санагддаг** *does feel (for an idea)*	
		ажил *missionary work*	**хийх** *To do*			**адислал** *blessing*	**авдаг** *do get*	
		бусдад *to others*	**туслах** *To help*			**мэдрэмж** *feeling*	**байдаг** *do be*	
		сүнсийг *the spirit*	**мэдрэх** *To feel*	**-х хүртэл** *until*				
		сайныг *good*	**залбирах** *To pray*	**-тал[4]/ -тлаа[4]** *until*				

See ‘Modern Mongolian,’ p. 65, 129

Намайг уншихад чи сүнсийг мэдэрсэн үү?
When I read did you feel the spirit?
Тийм чамайг уншихад би сүнсийг мэдэрсэн.
Yes, when you read I felt the spirit.
Үгүй чамайг уншихад би сүнсийг мэдэрсэнгүй.
No, when you read I did not feel the spirit.

Чи номлогч нартай уулзахдаа ямар адислалууд авдаг вэ?
When you meet with the missionaries what kind of blessings do you receive?
Би номлогч нартай уулзахдаа тайван байдаг.
When I meet with the missionaries I am peaceful.
Би номлогч нартай уулзахдаа адислалууд авдаггүй.
When I meet with the missionaries I don’t get blessings.

Note: If two subjects are used the first subject must be put into accusative case.

Function: Asking and answering questions of time, date and location
Context: Following up on commitments and describing blessings

Scenario

You have met with Tumur twice before. Last time you met with him you left him a commitment to read from the Book of Mormon and to pray about it to know if it is true. You are now going back to meet with him again.

1. Practice: Working in pairs, have one missionary take on the role of Tumur and the other the role of the missionary. Using previously learned grammar and the above taught grammar, the missionary should follow up on the commitment he left for Tumur. Be sure to ask what he thought and felt as he did the things you asked him to. If he did not fulfill the commitment, describe to him the blessings he will receive if he keeps the commitment by using the above taught grammar and vocabulary.

2. Re-practice: Switch roles, then rotate practice companions and repeat the practice activity.

Practice Sentences:

Additional Scenario(s)

Your investigator, Munkhuu, has not come to church even though you have committed him to come multiple times. As you meet with him today you want to let him know what blessings he will receive when he comes to church.

Connecting verbs- ж/ч, -н

Тийм
Yes
Үгүй
No

Иосэф Смит — **залбирч** — **Бурханаас асуулт асуусан.**
Joseph Smith — *prayed and* — *of God a question asked.*

Би *I*	**Бид** *we*
Та/ Чи *you*	**Та нар** *you (plural)*
Энэ/Тэр *He, She, it*	**Тэд** *they*

Иосэф Смит
Joseph Smith

тунгаан бодох
To ponder
үнэнийг хайж
search for truth, and
библи унших
to read the Bible
эрх мэдэлийг авч
to receive authority
өвдөг сөхрөж
to kneel
залбирч
to pray

-ж/ч,
and,
-н
and,
(н is interchangeable with ж/ч, but is more used in scriptures)

үнэнийг олох
to find truth
хариу авах
to receive an answer
сүм сэргээх
to restore the church
Мормоны ном орчуулах
To translate the Book of Mormon
Бурхан Есүс Христ хоёрыг харах
To see God and Jesus Christ

сан[4] *past*	**уу**[2]**?/ юу**[2]**?** *(Y/N question)*
-даг[4] *present*	**вэ?/ бэ?** *Open-ended*
-на[4] *future*	

See ‘Modern Mongolian,’ p.

Бурхан дэлхийд ирч, Иосэф Смиттэй уулзсан уу?
Did God come to Earth and meet with Joseph Smith?
Тийм Бурхан дэлхийд ирч Иосэф Смиттэй уулзсан.
Yes, God came to Earth and met with Joseph Smith.
Бид ч гэсэн залбирч асууж болно.
We too may pray and ask.

Note: The suffix –ж must be replaced by –ч after the letters б, в, г, р, с, and д.

Function: Asking and answering questions of quality, quantity, number, and sequence
Context: Teaching about the Restoration

Scenario

You are on your way to your next appointment when you meet Gansukh and his friend Tugsuu on the street. Gansukh is a younger man and is Christian. You explain that you are missionaries who teach about Jesus Christ and tell them that Christ has called leaders in this day to guide us. They seem very interested and Gansukh asks you “What do you mean?” You decide to teach them about the restoration while on the street, but you only have 5 minutes, because you are in a hurry to get to your next lesson.

1. Practice: Working as a companionship, take 5 minutes to plan out what you want to say to Gansukh. Working in groups of 4, have one companionship take on the role of Gansukh and Tugsuu and the other the role of missionaries. Tugsuu and Gansukh should ask any questions they have as the missionaries teach them about the Restoration.

2. Re-practice: Switch roles, then rotate practice companions and repeat the practice activity.

Practice Sentences:

Joseph smith went to many churchs and didn’t undstand
He sought truth and read the bible.
pondered and decided to pray.
Joseph Smith knelt and prayed to God
asked God a question, and received an answer
Prayed and saw God and Jesus Christ
He received authority, and translated the Book of Mormon
God gave authority, and Restored the church.

To verb like this/that...

ингэж verbex
тэгэж verbex
Ex: I think so. I used to teach like this. Christ taught like that.

Additional Scenario(s)

You are a district leader and are performing a baptismal interview. The investigator’s name is Khuyagaa. You ask Khuyagaa to explain to you in his own words the Joseph Smith story. Working in pairs, one missionary playing the role of Khuyagaa and the other the role of district leader, have Khuyagaa explain the Joseph Smith story to the best of his memory. The district leader should fill in any gaps that Khuyagaa forgets.

Connecting multiple verbs with -j/-n/aad to give enhanced meaning

тайлбарлаж өгөх to explain
зааж өгөх to point out, to teach
хуваалцаж өгөх to share
бууж өгөх to give up
болож өгөх to work out, to be able to happen
хэлж өгөх to tell/ give information
болгож өгөх to make – cause to become
сурч авах to learn (take away)
мэдэж авах to find out
сурч мэдэх to learn /find out
олж мэдэх to find out
хайж олох / эрч хайх - to seek and find
хүлээн авах / хүлээж авах
тунгаан бодох / тунгааж бодох
авч ирэх to bring
авч явах (to take and carry with you, or to conduct yourself, a work, etc) бие авч авах (to behave, or conduct oneself)
сүмийн ажилыг авч явах (to conduct the affairs of the church)
яваад ирэх to go and come back
ирээд явах to come and then go
яваад өгөх to take off, leave
яваж үзэх to get lost (in a rude way) – leave
ядаж үзэх to hate
зааж хэлэх to teach and say,

Nominative	*Genitive**	*Dative**	*Accusative*	*Instrumental*	*Ablative**	*Comitative*
Subject	*Possessive* -ын/ийн, -ны/ний*,-н	*To, at, on, in, for* - д, -т, -нд*	*Object Marker* -ыг, -ийг, -г	*Through, By* аар[4]	*From* аас[4], -наас[4]*	*With* тай[3] (no -төй)
Би *I*	**миний** *my*	**надад** *to me*	**намайг** *me*	**надаар** *though me*	**надаас** *from me*	**надтай** *with me*
Та *You (formal)*	**таны** *your*	**танд** *to you*	**таныг** *you*	**танаар** *through you*	**танаас** *from you*	**тантай** *with you*
Чи *You (informal)*	**чиний** *your*	**чамд** *to you*	**чамайг** *you*	**чамаар** *through you*	**чамаас** *from you*	**чамтай** *with you*
Бид *We*	**бидний** *our*	**бидэнд** *to us*	**биднийг** *us*	**биднээр** *through us*	**биднээс** *from us*	**бидэнтэй** *with us*
Та нар *You (plural)*	**та нарын** *your (all's)*	**та нарт** *to you all*	**та нарыг** *you all*	**та нараар** *through you all*	**та нараас** *from you all*	**та нартай** *with you all*
Энэ *He, She, it (near)*	**үүний/ энэний** *his, hers, it's*	**үүнд/ энэнд** *to him, her, it*	**үүнийг/ энийг** *him, her, it*	**үүгээр/ энүүгээр** *through him, her, it*	**үүнээс/ энэнээс** *from him, her, it*	**энэнтэй/ үүнтэй** *with him, her, it*
Тэр *He, She, it (far)*	**түүний/ тэрний** *his, hers, it's*	**түүнд/ тэрэнд** *to him, her, it*	**түүнийг/ тэрийг** *him, her, it*	**түүгээр/ тэрүүгээр** *through him, her, it*	**түүнээс/ тэрнээс** *from him, her, it*	**тэрэнтэй/ түүнтэй** *with him, her, it*
Эд *They (near)*	**эдний** *these (possessive)*	**эдэнд** *to these*	**эднийг** *these*	**эднээр** *through these*	**эднээс** *from these*	**эдэнтэй** *with these*
Тэд *They (far)*	**тэдний** *those (possessive)*	**тэдэнд** *to those*	**тэднийг** *those*	**тэднээр** *through those*	**тэднээс** *from those*	**тэдэнтэй** *with those*
өөрөө *oneself (my/himself)*	**өөрийнхөө** *oneself's (your own)*	**өөртөө** *to oneself(to yourself)*	**өөрийгөө** *oneself (yourself)*	**өөрөөрөө** *though oneself*	**өөрөөсөө** *from oneself*	**өөртэйгөө** *with oneself*
өөрсдөө *ourselves*	**өөрсдийнхөө** *ourselves' (our own)*	**өөрсөддөө** *to ourselves*	**өөрсдийгөө** *ourselves*	**өөрсдөөрөө** *through ourselves*	**өөрсдөөсөө** *from ourselves*	**өөрсөдтэйгөө** *with ourselves*
Nouns						
ном *book*	**номын** *book's*	**номд** (номонд) *in, on book*	**номыг** *book*	**номоор** *through book*	**номоос** *from book*	**номтой** *with book*
гэр *home*	**гэрийн** *home's*	**гэрт** *at home*	**гэрийг** *home*	**гэрээр** *through home*	**гэрээс** *from home*	**гэртэй** *with home*
Бурхан *God*	**Бурханы** *God's*	**Бурханд** *to God*	**Бурханыг** *God*	**Бурханаар** *through God*	**Бурханаас** *from God*	**Бурхантай** *with God*
хөдөө *countryside*	**хөдөөний*** *countryside's*	**хөдөөнд*** *in, at countryside*	**хөдөөг** *countryside*	**хөдөөгөөр** *through countryside*	**хөдөөнөөс*** *from countryside*	**хөдөөтэй** *with countryside*

Нэрлэх *Nominative*	**Чиглэх** *Directional*	**Харьцуулах** *Comparative (Simile)*	**Байрлах** *Positional*
Subject	*Toward* руу[2], лүү[2]	*Like, as* шиг	*On, at, in* дээр
Би *I*	**над руу** *toward me*	**над шиг** *like, as me*	**над дээр** *on, at, in me*
Та *You (formal)*	**тан руу** *toward you*	**тан шиг** *like, as you*	**тан дээр** *on, at, in you*
Чи *You (informal)*	**чам руу** *toward you*	**чам шиг** *like, as you*	**чам дээр** *on, at, in you*
Бид *We*	**бидэн рүү** *toward us*	**бидэн шиг** *like, as us*	**бидэн дээр** *on, at, in us*
Та нар *You (plural)*	**та нар луу** *toward you all*	**та нар шиг** *like, as you all*	**та нар дээр** *on, at, in you all*
Энэ *He, She, it (close)*	**үүн рүү** *toward him, her, it*	**үүн шиг** *like, as him, her, it*	**үүн дээр** *on, at, in him, her, it*
Тэр *He, She, it (far)*	**түүн рүү** *toward him, her, it*	**түүн шиг** *like, as him, her, it*	**түүн дээр** *on, at, in him, her, it*
Эд *These*	**эдэн рүү** *toward these*	**эдэн шиг** *like, as these*	**эдэн дээр** *on, at, in these*
Тэд *Those*	**тэдэн рүү** *toward those*	**тэдэн шиг** *like, as those*	**тэдэн дээр** *on, at, in those*
өөрөө *oneself*	**өөр лүүгээ** *toward oneself*	**өөр шигээ** *like, as oneself*	**өөр дээрээ** *on, at, in oneself*
өөрсдөө *ourselves*	**өөрсөд рүүгээ** *toward ourselves*	**өөрсөд шигээ** *like, as ourselves*	**өөрсөд дээрээ** *on, at, in ourselves*
ном *book*	**ном руу** *toward book*	**ном шиг** *like book*	**ном дээр** *in book*
гэр *home*	**гэр лүү** *toward home*	**гэр шиг** *like home*	**гэр дээр** *on, at home*
Бурхан *God*	**Бурхан руу** *toward God*	**Бурхан шиг** *like God*	**Бурхан дээр** *on, at God*
хөдөө *countryside*	**хөдөө рүү** *toward countryside*	**хөдөө шиг** *like countryside*	**хөдөө дээр** *on, at, in countryside*

Conceptual Practice – Adjective Clause

An adjective is a word that describes a noun (the *RED* book, the *GOOD* Samaritan), and an "adjective clause" is a *phrase* that describes a noun (The book *we gave you*, the choices *that you make*; the lessons, *which Christ taught to his disciples 2,000 years ago*). In Mongolian, both adjectives and adjective clauses must come BEFORE the word they describe. Sometimes this makes sense in English (Ex. The Priesthood, *which was lost* = The *lost* Priesthood) but often this is a big mental exercise, and makes the scriptures, *which were translated from English and which have lots of adjective clauses*, tricky to understand. These clauses can be in the subject or object of the sentence.

Activity: In the sentences below, find and underline the adjective clauses used, and circle the noun they describe. Use the following four rules to practice stating them in Mongolized English. Then translate.

1. Put the whole adjective clause phrase in front of the noun it describes, in standard Mongolian sentence order with the main verbs of the phrase at the end, conjugated with appropriate tense (-сан, даг, etc).
2. Make the subject of the phrase possessive (genitive). There are few exceptions.
   a. "The scripture which HE shared = HIS shared scripture. = түүний хуваалцсан судар
3. Note that future tense -на[4] becomes -ах[4] (infinitive), and Present-Continuous tense -ж байна becomes -ж байгаа/ -ж буй.
   a. Food we will eat = our eat-will food = Бидний идэх хоол (NOT Бидний идна хоол).
   b. The language that we are learning = our learning are language = Бидний сурч байгаа/ буй хэл (not Бидний сурч байна хэл)
4. Most adjectives and words like *this, that, a, some, any, one* and other numbers, come after the adj. clause, but still before the noun.
   a. That man we met yesterday = Our yesterday met that man = Бидний өнгөрөр уулзсан тэр хүн.
   b. The important good news that Christ taught = Christ's taught important, good news = Христийн заасан чухал сайн мэдээ.
   c. The three things you must remember = Your remember must three things (the)= чиний санах ёстой гурван зүйлс (нь)

Examples:
The things we taught you are true. = "Our to-you taught" things are true. = Бидний танд заасан ЮМС бол үнэн.
Those 2 books you gave me are good. = Your to-me given those 2 books good. = Таны надад өгсөн тэр хоёр НОМУУД маш сайн.

The book he gave me yesterday was the Bible.
Please bless this food that we will eat.
The scripture I like most is Moroni 7:27.
Dorj met the missionary with great faith.
Please bless our path, which we will go on.
The feeling you get at church is the Holy Ghost.
I was surprised by the words you spoke.
We met with the referral you gave us.
That scripture I shared with Dorj is John 3:16.
The things they are learning here on earth are important.
The times when you teach by the Spirit are most powerful.
The lesson we taught was very good, but too long.
Do you like the investigators we're teaching?

The lesson we will teach Khosbayar needs to not be long.
On the days we teach Munkhuu, I feel the spirit.
The shirt you're wearing is white like the snow.
Sins you've committed can be white like snow.
The clothes you will wear at Baptism will be white as snow.
That man who taught me the gospel is my friend.
Jesus taught us things He wants us to do.
The missionary wearing a blue tie is my companion.
Have you heard the lessons we teach?
Will the lesson we'll teach be long?
Бид бүгд сонгох эрхтэй.
I will never forget that teacher who taught me.
The thing that can help you is the Atonement.

More Adjective Clauses
I love that missionary who baptized me! (causative)
God restored the priesthood, which was lost. (passive)
The person chosen by God to restore the church was Joseph Smith.
He said that the book that changed his life is the one on that table.
Do you have a question about the things we have taught you today?
Би Христ шиг зан чанартай болмоор л байна.
The man you talked with was that same person who came to church. Чи түүнтэй ярьсан тэр хүн бол сүмд ирсэн яг тэр хүн мөн.
He prepared a way for you to be together forever.
We need to give him desire to partake of this amazing priesthood power, which will bless his family.
Түүний гэр бүлийг нь адислах энэ гайхамшиг санваарын хүчийг хүртэх хүсэл бид түүнд өгөх хэрэгтэй.
We have good people who will go with you and teach lessons.
Та нартай явч, хичээл заах олон сайн хүмүүс бидэнд байгаа.
This is the book that can and will change the world.
We'll wait until the man we called get's here.
We should do what we know we must do.
The blessing that come from keeping the commandments are great.
This here is a hard-to-understand sentence. Энэ чинь ойлгоход хэцүү өгүүлбэр юм аа.
"Pray daily" is not a hard-to-live commandment. (a commandment which is hard to live)
The thing that I told John he must do if he wants to be happy, is to gain an eternal family.
The commandments we have taught you are the things that God wants you to live so that you can be happy.
Those who went to church, felt God's love. Сүмд явсан тэд, Бурханы хайрыг мэдэрсэн.
Сүмд явсан (зарим нь/ бүгдийн нь/ бүгд нь) = (Some of/ Every one/ All of) those who went to church.
Those who went to church felt the Spirit. Сүмд явсан нь ариун сүнсийг мэдэрсэн.
Those who didn't go to church were sad. Сүмд яваагүй нь гунигтай байлаа.
None/neither of those who went to church felt the Spirit.
Сүмд явсан алинд нь ч Ариун сүнс мэдрээгүй.
Anyone who prays can know the truth. Залбирдаг хэн боловч үнэнийг нь мэдэж чадна.
Бурханы өгсөн бүх зарлигуудыг бидний сайн сайханы төлөө байдаг.
Anytime that we repent, He will forgive. Anywhere you pray, He will hear.

Sometimes нь can be used for "the one who.." The other particles may be used too: мөнь, чинь, маань, тань, нь
That person is the one who came to church: тэр хүн бол сүмд ирсэн нь мөн.
The language we are learning... = сурч байгаа хэл маань...
The book you wrote is very good. = Бичсэн ном чинь маш сайн.
The thing you did was good. Таны хийсэн чинь сайн байсан. ("thing" is implied)
It will strengthen your desire to follow Christ.

To Have
If the noun described by the adjective clause is owned/had by the subject in the adj. clause, then use the dative: миний байгаа, надад буй, or just possessive my/your/etc.
The book I have here is the Book of Mormon. Надад байгаа/буй ном бол Мормоны ном.
That book he has is the Bible./ His book is the bible.
The question that you have is a good one.
By power of the Melchizedek Priesthood which I have, I bless you.
The question Joseph Smith had was "which church is true?
Do you have something to say?
The power we have is the Priesthood of God.

If the noun described by the adjective clause owns or has something in the adj. clause, then use the Commitative case (-тай[4]=with).
The man with two daughters met with us.
A person who has knowledge about God is blessed.
Everyone who had an opportunity to meet with Doij decided to be baptized.
Everyone who has faith is happy.
Have you taught an investigator who has a car?
The only One who has power to help you is God.
A teacher who loves other people can help students who have desire to learn.

As in other sentences, subordinate phrases come earlier in the adjective clause, and there is some flexibility in the order.
The thing you must do in order to be baptized is to stop smoking. = The "in order to be baptized, your must do" thing... .
The feeling he felt when he prayed was God's love. = The "when he pray, his felt" feeling...
The Gift of the Holy Ghost, which you'll receive after you're baptized, will bless your life.
The feeling you are having while (when) you are at church is the Spirit.
The blessing that come by being baptized are amazing.
That joy that you can feel by following Christ is great!
Do you remember the promise, which (said that) "if you ask you will receive?"
'Хэрэв та гуйх юм бол, хүлээн авах болно' гэсэн амлалт та санаж байна уу?
Би еврейн гэсэн хойх ёстой юмыг хийнэ.

Some adjective clauses with multiple parts may use the word "болох.
Ex. The missionary named Elder Johnson, who is my favorite missionary, will teach the lesson at church tomorrow.
Миний хамгийн дуртай болох Ахлагч Жонсон гэдэг номлогч, маргааш сүмд хичээл заана.
All things that are good come from God. = Сайн болох бүх зүйлс Бурхнаас ирдэг.
The book called the Book of Mormon, which is Another Testament of Christ, is true.

Present continuous –ж байгаа can be stated –аа[4].
Do you see a person walking outside? Гадаа явж байгаа хүнийг харж байна уу? Гадаа явааа хүнийг харж байна уу?
Is the language you're learning Russian? Чиний сураа хэл Орос уу?
Where is the place he is living (sitting)? Түүний суугаа газар хаана вэ?
What kind of god is the God you are worshipping? Таны шүтээ Бурхан ямар бурхан бэ?
Did you see the investigator we're teaching at church?

Using Гэдэг
Do you know the person called Dorj? Чи Дорж гэдэг хүн таних уу?
Have you heard of the book called the Bible? Та Библи гэдэг номыг сонсож байсан уу?
A book called the Book of Mormon is also the word of God. That thing called faith, is very important.
Please obey the law called the word of Wisdom. Мэргэн Ухааны Үг гэдэг хуулийг дагаарай.
By living according to the law called the law of Chastity, we are blessed.
Today we'll teach a lesson called the Word of Wisdom.
We want to talk about the subject called faith.
How does it feel/sound to you to live forever with your family? Чи гэр бүлээйгээ мөнх амьдрана гэдэг нь чамд ямар санагдаж байна вэ?
(The saying) That I'm going to be baptized makes me very happy.
That I'm going to have to leave my family for 2 years felt hard, but it has been worth it.
Би нас барах ч гэсэн, Бурханыг дагна гэсэн шийдвэр гаргасан.
Би Христийг үргэлж санана гэсэн гэрээнд орсон.
Баптисм хүртэхээр та Христийн нэрийг өөр дээрээ авна гэсэн гэрээнд орно.
Хэцүү байлаа ч гэсэн, чи сүмд явна гэсэн амлалт өгөх үү?
The thing called love is the most powerful thing in the world.

Using гэсэн
This book, which was written with the said purpose to bless you, is a gift from God. It is proof (saying) that the Resloration is true.
It is evidence that Joseph Smith was a prophet.
This book, which was translated by the power of God, has given me knowledge that God truly loves me.
This is proof (saying) that God loves you! Let's do the things that He asked us to!
Бидэнийг хийх хэрэгтэй гэж Түүний хэлсэн юмыг хийцгээе! Түүний бид хийх хэрэгтэй гэсэн юмыг хийцгээе!
I'll do what you said "do!" "Хий" гэсэныг тань би хийх болно.
I'll say what you told me "say!" "Хэл" гэсэныг тань би хийнэ.
I look forward to the day I'll meet with you again.
God will anwer in his own said time. Бурхан өөрийн гэсэн цагт хариулна.
Бурхан өөрийн эхэ гэсэн цагт хариулна. (In the time that He himself says is right.)
Do the things that "are said" will help you. Танд тусална гэсэн юмыг хий!
Those things of ours that were said will help you, are the gospel principles. I want to do the things that God wants me to do.
Би гэрчлэлээ яаж авсан бэ? гэсэн түүх хуваалцмаар байна.

The act and state of verbing (V-х явдал & байдал)
When an english sentence ends with a verb or the object of the sentence is a verb, then an adjective clause is used to say "The act/process of <u>verbing</u>" = Verb-ах[4] явдал.
Ex. The way to be happy is to repent.= The way to be happy is the act of repenting.
The way to become happy is by <u>making good choices</u>.
Аз жаргалтай болох ганц зам бол <u>сайн сонголт хийх явдал</u> юм.
Repenting means changing your life.
Faith is the act of accepting the Savior.
The only way to become clean is through (the act of) following Christ.
Obeying the law of chastity is means (the act of) having clean thoughts.
The thing you must do first, in order to receive this gift, is to be baptized. (the act of being baptized).
Believing in Christ means following Him. It is trusting in Him.
The reason we are here is to become like God.
Our great desire is to raise our children in truth and righteousness.

Similarly, states of being (humility, etc), and use an adjective clause:
"The state of <u>verbing</u>" = <u>verb</u>-ах байдал. Or "the state of having <u>noun</u> = Noun-тай байдал.
Worthiness means humility. Зохиостой байдал бол даруу байдал гэсэн үг юм.
It is the state of having desire to follow Christ. Энэ нь Христийг дагах хүсэлтэй байдал юм.
Faithfulness (the state of having faith), is important.
When we are humble, we are in a state to learn.

Some sentences may use an adjective clause or an embedded question.
Practice using both forms on each the following sentences.
The church is where we worship God.
Сүм бол Бурханыг шүтэх бидний газар. or Бид Бурханыг хаана шүтдэг вэ гэвэл, бид сүмд шүтдэг.
The Temple is (the place) where we learn and make covenants.
The Spirit is (the one) who helps us .
The Atonement is how we repent.
The fact that God loves us is why we want to keep his commandments.
Tuesday at 5 is (the time) when we will meet.
The family is the most important place where we learn.
The way God speaks to us is through the Holy Ghost.
This is how (the way) we become like Christ.
With power and authority is the way (how) we should teach.
The number of referrals we received is 24.
/How many referrals we received was 24.
Love is the reason for the atonement.

Who – хүн (person)
What – юм/зүйл (thing)
Where – газар (place)
Why – шалтгаан (reason)
When – цаг/үе (time)
How – арга/арга (way/method)
How many – Тоо (number)

Postpositions in Adjective Clauses
The suffix "-х" must be added to Postpositions in an Adjective Clause. (дээр+х, доор+х, домор+х, etc.)
The book on the table, is mine Ширээн дээрх ном нь миний!
Is the man in the ger your dad? Гэрийн доторх хүн чиний аав, мөн үү?
Our purpose on earth is to become like God. Дэлхийн дээрх бидний зорилго бол Бурхан шиг болох явдал юм.
The pen under your chair is hers. [доорх]
Did you talk with the child outside the church? [гаднах]
Is the building on the right/west of that store your church?
The car in front of you is not a taxi. [өмнөх/ нөгөдөх (spoken)]
The mountains behind/north of us are beautiful! [хойдох/ цаадах (spoken)]
The relationship between a husband and wife is sacred. [хоорондох]
The power at the center of the gospel is the Atonement
The dog next to you is not dangerous. [дэргэдэх/ хажуудах (spoken)]

The suffix дахь/дэх works in a similar way – "the noun <u>in/among</u> a certain place/time"
Ex. Our Father IN Heaven = Бидний Тэнгэр дэх Эцэг.
our purpose in/on earth. = Бидний дэлхий дэх зорилго *бол* дэлхий дэх бидний зорилго.
Power in the body = биэ дэх хүч
Changes in recent (last) times = сүүлчийн үе дэх өөрчлөлтүүд.

Conceptual Practice – Comparative

Study the forms below to learn how to use comparative sentences in Mongolian.

good – сайн	I am as tall as you.	Би чам шиг өндөр. (tall like you)
better - илүү сайн (more good)	You are young as me.	Чи над шиг залуу. (young like me)
best - хамгийн сайн (most good)	He is the humblest of all people.	Тэр бүх хүмүүсээс хамгийн даруухан.

Forms	Example
(N1) (N2)-аас (илүү) adj. / verb.	Чи надаас (илүү) өндөр. Чи надаас (илүү) хурдан гүйдэг.
N1 is more adj. than/from N2.	You are (more) tall than/from me. You run (more) fast than me.
(N1)-ийг бодвол, (N2) бол adj.	Намайг бодвол, чи маш өндөр
If you think of (Noun1), (Noun2) is adj.	If you think of me, you are very tall (compared to me).
(N1)-ийг (N2)-тай харьцуулахад (adj.)	Чамайг надтай харьцуулахад өндөр хүн шүү!
When you compare (N1) with (N2), he is adj.	When you compare you with me, (you) are sure a tall person!
(V1)-х нь (V2)-хаас adj.	Сүмд явах нь унтахаас сайн.
Verbing1 is more adjectiver than Verbing2.	Going to church is better than sleeping.
(V2)-снаас (V1)-сан нь дээр!	Унтсанаас сүмд явсан нь дээр.
It is better to Verb1 than to Verb2	Than sleeping, it's better to go to church.

Activity: Practice using the comparative forms to say these and other sentences. Put them in Mongolian order first, then translate.

Compared to you, I am very short.
If you think of alcohol, water is better.
If you think of spirit prison, paradise is better.
Obedience is better than slavery.
Salvation is better than having fun.
I sing better than him.

It's better to repent than to suffer.
It's better to read the scriptures than to break the commandments.
It's is better to go to church, than to sleep late.
It's better to follow Christ, than to follow Satan.
It's better to keep the law of Chastity than to cause your family to suffer.
It's better to listen to the prophet than to be prideful.
Being humble is better than being proud.

You are taller than me.
He is 3 years older than me.
Joseph Smith was younger than you.
The Bible is not better than the Book of Mormon. (They are both God's word).
Our church is different than others.
Бурханыг бодвол, хүн бол маш сул.

He speaks slowly, but she speaks more slowly,
I go to church more often than most people.
God is the greatest person.
The Book of Mormon is the best book, if you want to get closer to God. I know that you are stronger than you addiction.
We can learn to be wiser than our parents/ than the Nephites.
Our church meeting is longer than other churches'.
He feels smarter than his brother.
God can make you all stronger than your problems.

Conceptual Practice –Embedded Statements and Questions using гэж

In Mongolian sentences, many clauses can be viewed as embedded statements or questions, followed by a form of the word гэж (that), which acts like quotation marks around what was just said. Consider the following examples.

English Sentence		Embedded phrase		Rest of the sentence.
I know that the church is true.	→	The church is true	гэж (that)	I know.
Did hear he came to church?	→	He came to church!	гэдгийг (that)	did you hear?
The Gospel teaches where we came from.		Where did we come from?	гэж (that)	the Gospel teaches.
Christ invites you to please get baptized.		Please be baptized!	гэж (that)	Christ is inviting you.
I believe (in) that you can do it!	→	You can do it	гэдэгт (in that)	I believe.

Note: Гэж can be used universally for any of these sentences. Гадаг+(any case) is more specific, and the case will agree with the main verb (ex. "I believe IN that" requires dative гэдэгт. "I'm afraid that (FROM)" requires гэдгээс.) Гэж may be used like quotation marks or paraphrasing what another said. : He said "I love my family". OR He said he loves his family. Гэж literally means 'to say, or to intend.' In the scriptures гэж = хэлээж.

Activity: Practice identifying the embedded statement, commands, or questions, in the sentences below. Reoganize them in Mongolian order like above. As you gain experience, practice translating them.

Do you know how to speak Mongolian.
Jesus Taught us how to live.
He showed us the way (how) to treat others
Some people don't know why He suffered and died.
He told me he was happy I came.
Please bless him that he will travel home safely.
John told me Dorj will come tomorrow.
Chimgee promised that she will read the BoM.
I know God lives. I'm sad that he didn't come to church
I didn't know that you were coming!
Do you know who came yesterday?
He didn't tell me what the problem is ?
Do you know who Jesus is?
You need to ask where we will meet.
This pamphlet teaches how to pray.
Joseph wanted to know which church is true.
He asked which church is true.
Иосеф Смит ань суы үнэн Болохийг мэдмээр байсан.

We don't know when Jesus will come again?
We don't know the time that Jesus will come again?
I told him how important going to church is.
I told him about my going to church
How will it feel when you are baptized, do you think?
Who do you think restored the priesthood?
We explained to him how important the priesthood is, how much God wants him to be happy.
What do you think you must do to be baptized?
What do I need to do to prepare?
Is how you are teaching him, helping him.
Why do I need to prepare.
Did he say where we will meet?
How do you think prayer will help you?
They didn't ask him to take their burdens, but asked for strength.
I told him please come to church.
You invited them to please not smoke.
Why does God ask us to do hard things?

Гэдгээ (for 1 subject)
I know that I can learn Mongolian. Би Монгол хэл сурч чадна гэдгээ мэдэж.
Did you know that you opened your backpack?
He doesn't think he can stop smoking.
How do I know I've repented?

Note these other ways of using these principles.
I think you a good missionary. Би чамайг сайн номлогч гэж бодож байна.
I know you(to be) a person with great faith. Би таныг их итгэлтэй хүн гэдгийг мэднэ.

Cases on the statement (also known as Object Clauses)
Чиний айж байгааг Бурхан мэднэ. God knows you're afraid.
When I hear you repented, I am happy!
Таны наманчилсаныг би сонсоод баяртай байна.
I didn't know he went to church
Түүний сүмд явсаныг би мэдээгүй.
I knew he didn't go to church. Түүний сүмд яваагүйг би мэдсэн.
I Asked him what he thought. Би түүнээс юу гэж бодож байгааг нь асуусан.
He said he felt a special peace .
Тэр ног онцгой тайванг мэдэрснээ хэлсэн.

Will you invite your friend to please come to church?
Та найзаа сүмд ирээрэй гэж урих уу?
та найзаа сүмд ирэхийг урих уу?
Тамхи битгий татаарай гэж чи аавaасаа гуйх уу?
Битгий тамхи татаач гэж би аавдаа хэлсэн!
Чи хершее Мормоны ном унш гэж урих уу?
Би чамайг залбирна гэж найдаж байна.
Чи залбирна гэж би найдаж байна.
Би юу гэж хэлэхээ мэдэхгүй байна.

Залбираарай гэж би чамаас хүсэж байна.
God knows how to give good gifts.
Бурхан сайн бэлэг яаж <u>өгөхөө</u> мэддэг.
Бурхан сайн бэлэг хэрхэн <u>өгөх вэ гэж/гэдгийг</u>

Rhetorical questions
Use the words гэвэл, гэх юм бол, гэхээр, гэхлээр to ask and then answer your own question.
Ex. If you ask where did you come from, you came from heaven. (Where did you come from? гэвэл you came from heaven.)

If you ask "what do we need to do to live with God?", we need to repent and be baptized.
Where we came from before this life (if you say/ask), we came from God's presence.
Where we'll go after we die, is we'll go to the spirit world.
What I love about the gospel is that it gives us peace.
What we need to do is believe in God.
How we become more happy is, we need to live the Gospel.
How we repent is, by fixing our mistakes, praying for forgiveness, and changing our behavior.
Why you need to be baptized is, it unlocks the door to the Celestial Kingdom.
How I came to know this gospel is true, is by prayer.
The reason I go to church is…

If you say let's follow Christ, then you need to be baptized.
Есүс Христийг дагья гэвэл, чи баптисм хүртэх хэрэгтэй.
If you say, let's meet, then we are free tomorrow.
If you say, let (me) quit smoking, then God will help you.

Conceptual Practice – Mongolian Sentence Structure and Cases

In Mongolian, the word order in sentences generally follows the pattern SOV; Subject, Object, Verb + tense-suffix. Grammar terms are defined and explained on page 4 of this book. The following are general principles of sentence structure:

1. The main verb comes at the end of the sentence.
2. If multiple verbs are used, determine whether they are :
   a. 'AND verbs' (Ex: I awoke, and prayed, exercised, and ate breakfast, and then studied the book of Mormon). These go in sequence as in English (O. V_1, O. V_2, and $V_{3+tense}$) They use the connectors -аа/-ээ, -н, or -аад[4].
   b. 'HELPING verbs' (Ex. I need to try to learn to speak Mongolian.) These kinds of verbs go in complete opposite order of English. Put the first main verb at the end of the sentence and work backwards.
   (English "Subj. V1 to V2 to V3 Obj." = Mongolian "S.O.V_3 to V_2 to $V_{1+tense}$.") Each uses a specific connector to the previous verb, as shown in Appendix: Verb Connectors and Cases)
3. Objects almost always have a case suffix. With your companion, learn the cases below. Direct objects usually have an object marker (-ийг[2]). Prepositional phrases (Ex. in the house, beside the church, under the table, etc) go with the objects (middle of the sentence).
4. The subject is unconjugated, and often comes first, though the order of subject and objects is flexible – they can be moved around to put emphasis on different parts of the sentence.
5. Time words usually come just before or after the subject. (Yesterday, I came. You, tomorrow, will go.)
6. Question words often work like the variable 'x' in algebra. They are replaced by the answer word. So put them in the same place where the answer word will be, instead of just at the beginning as English. This often means they come just before the verb, sometimes just before the word they are asking about. Most question words can take all case suffixes if needed. (Ex: with whom = хэн+тай[3] = хэнтэй).
7. Adjectives come before the noun they describe, just as in English (the blue book, the good missionary, a powerful testimony). Adverbs act like adjectives in Mongolian. (He is quick. He runs quick(ly).)

Case name	Meaning	Suffix
Genitive:	"of a noun / noun's"	-ийн/-ын, or -ний/-ны*, or -н
Dative:	"to/at/in/on/for"	-д/-т, -нд*
Accusative:	"the" (Object marker)	-ийг/ыг, or –г (not needed if the object is obvious. Ex. I read books. Би ном уншдаг.)
Instrumental:	"through/by"	-аар[4] (whenever you are using an instrument – Ex. I'm writing with a pen, driving by car, teaching by faith)
Ablative:	"from, than"	-аас[4], -наас[4]* (also used in comparatives – Ex. God is wiser than us)
Comitative:	"with"	-тай[3]
Directional:	"towards"	- руу[2] /луу[2] (if the last letter of the word is р, then use луу[2])
Comparative:	"like"	- шиг
Positional:	"on, in, at"	- дээр

*Note: N-stem nouns (nouns with a "hidden N") will show the n when using the Dative, Genitive, and Ablative cases.

Practice applying these principles to translate the sentences below. First underline verbs, circle objects, and box the subject. Watch for question words, time words, and adjectives/adverbs. Put the English words in Mongolian sentence order. Determine which cases to use on objects. Determine the tense and put this on the last verb. Put verbs in correct order, and use the correct Verb connectors (see appendix: Verb Connectors and Cases). As you gain experience, translate the sentences and ask your teacher to correct them.

The investigator reads the Book of Mormon.
I went to church.
Will you baptize me next week?
Dorj is older than me.
In the 1800's, God restored Jesus Christ's Gospel to the earth through Joseph Smith.
He taught (to) Joseph the principles of salvation.
The members will meet with us at the church.
Investigators listen, learn, study, and then pray, and God answers (to) them.
We pray every morning with our investigator.
The members are going toward the investigator's house.
Christ wants us to be like Him.
I learned many things from the scriptures.
May I ask (from) you a question?
They need to learn to be patient at church.
I am writing a letter to you, with a blue pen.
Tsetseg Egch asked/begged (from) me to come and meet with you.
Every day I teach English, eat lunch, and then go to meet with investigators.
Why do you want to meet with us?
Who did you give that Book of Mormon to?
What are you afraid of (from)?
How are we going to teach (to) our investigator the Law of Chastity?
From-where did you come?
By-what did you travel to the church?
What are you writing with? (careful with instrumental case!)
When was Christ upon the earth?
How can we become more like Christ?
Why are you trying to learn to learn English?

Conceptual Practice – Numbers and Dates

Activity: With your companion or on your own, learn and practice the numbers, days of the week, and months in Mongolian. Notice how dates are constructed. Then practice using these numbers and dates to ask and answer the following questions with your companion or investigators. Use them in your daily activities.

Number - Connecting form

0	тэг/ноль	–
1	нэг	–
2	хоёр	–
3	гурав	гурван
4	дөрөв	дөрвөн
5	тав	таван
6	зургаа	зургаан
7	долоо	долоон
8	найм	найман
9	ес	есөн
10	арав	арван
20	хорь	хорин
30	гуч	гучин
40	дөч	дөчин
50	тавь	тавин
60	жар	жаран
70	дал	далан
80	ная	наян
90	ер	ерэн
100	зуу	зуун
1,000	мянга	мянган
1,000,000	сая	–
1,000,000,000	тэрбум /Миллиард	

Examples
47 дөчөн долоо
93 ерэн гурав
85 наян тав

11	арван нэг
12	арван хоёр
13	арван гурав
14	арван дөрөв
15	арван тав
16	арван зургаа
17	арван долоо
18	арван найм
19	арван ес
20	хорь
21	хорин нэг
22	хорин хоёр
23	хорин гурав
24	хорин дөрөв
25	хорин тав
26	хорин зургаа
27	хорин долоо
28	хорин найм
29	хорин ес

NOTE: the "#-ан" form is used:
A. To connect double digit numbers
ex. 33 = гучаад гурав
B. To describing a number of specific nouns.
3 missionaries = гураван номлогч
33 people = гучин гураван хүн
Note: 1 (нэг) and 2 (хоёр) are exceptions and do not use the -н connector.

Days of the week

Day	Common name	Older/Official name
Monday -	Нэг дэх өдөр	Даваа (гариг)
Tuesday -	Хоёр дахь өдөр	Мягмар (гариг)
Wednesday -	Гурав дахь өдөр	Лхагва (гариг)
Thursday -	Дөрөв дэх өдөр	Пүрэв (гариг)
Friday -	Тав дахь өдөр	Баасан (гариг)
Saturday -	Хагас сайн өдөр	Бямба (гариг)
Sunday -	Бүтэн сайн өдөр	Ням (гариг)

Months

January -	(Нэг сар)	Нэгдүгээр сар
February -	(Хоёр сар)	Хоёрдугаар сар
March -	(Гурван сар)	Гуравдугаар сар
April -	(Дөрвөн сар)	Дөрөвдүгээр сар
May -	(Таван сар)	Тавдугаар сар
June -	(Зургаан сар)	Зургадугаар* сар
July -	(долоон сар)	Долдугаар* сар
August -	(Найман сар)	Наймдугаар сар
September -	(Есөн сар)	Есдүгээр сар
October -	(Арван сар)	Аравдугаар сар
November -	(Арван нэг сар)	Арван нэгдүгээр сар
December -	(Арван хоёр сар)	Арав хоёрдугаар сар
		*Exception

Dates
July 11th,1921 = 1921/07/11
1,000-900-21 он, 7 сар, 11 өдөр
Мянга, есөн зуун, хорин нэг оны, долоон сарын, арван нэгэнд
August 19th, 2011 = 2011/08/19
2000-11 он, 08 сар, 19 өдөр
Хоёр мянга, арван нэг оны, найман сарын, арван есөнд

Practice Sentences

Чиний утсаны дугаар хэд вэ?
What is your phone number?
Миний утасны дугаар бол
ерөн ес, наян тав, гучин дөрөв, дөлөн нэг.
My number is 99 85 34 71. (Most cell phone numbers have 8 numbers, said in pairs)

Таны гэрийн хаяг юу вэ?
What is your home address?
Би аравдугаар байрын, тавдугаар тоот байдаг.
I live in the 10th building, 5th apartment.

Чи хэдэн настай вэ?
How old are you?
Би 20н настай.
I have twenty age-years.

Чиний төрсөн өдөр хэзээ вэ? /
Чи хэдэн сарын хэдэнд төрсөн бэ?
When is your birthday?
Миний төрсөн өдөр 1990н оны, 5н сарын, 8нд.
My birthday is 1990th year's, 5th month's, 8th.

Чи хэзээ МТС-д орсон бэ?
What day did you enter the MTC?
Би гурван сарын, наймандМТС-д орсон.
I entered the MTC on March 8th.

Энэ ямар үнэтэй вэ? Энэ хэд вэ? Энэ нь хэдэн төгрөг вэ?
What price is this? How much is this? How many tugrugs is this?
Тэр 5-н мянга, 3-н зуун төгрөг.
That is 5,300 Tugrugs.

Бурхан таны залбиралыг хариулж,
As God answers your prayers and
та энэ захиасыг үнэн гэдгийг мэдэрсэн үедээ,
you come to know that this message is true,
та Есүс Христийн жишээг дагаж,
will you follow the example of Jesus Christ and,
(Бурханы санваарын эрх мэдэлтэй хүнээр)
(by someone holding the priesthood authority of God)
баптисм хүртэх үү?
partake of baptism?

Бид ___ сарын ___ нд баптисмын үйл ажиллагаа явуулна.
We will be holding a baptismal service on ___Month, ___day.
Та тэр өдөр баптисм хүртэхээр, өөрийгөө бэлтгэх үү?
Will you prepare yourself to be baptized on that date?

Би 8н сарын 20нд баптисм хүртэх болно.
I will be baptized on 8th month's, 20th.

Та 2-дугаар Нифай, 2-дугаар бүлэгийн,
You 2nd Nephi, Chapter 2's
25-дугаар шүлэгээс, 26н шүлэг хүртэл
from verse 25, until verse 26
чангаар унших уу?
out loud will you read?

Та хэзээ баптисм хүртсэн бэ?
When were you baptized?
Чи хэзээ Монголд явах вэ?
What day will you go to Mongolia?

Conceptual Practice – Particles: ч (also), л (only), and нь (the)

With your companion, learn the meaning of the following particles, and use them in the sentences below. These particles come directly after the word they are describing. See also Modern Mongolian, p 84, 85, & 53

The ч particle is 'inclusive,' and means 'also, too, or including.' It has several uses.
1. Also/too: Ex. You are also a child of God. Чи ч бас Бурханы хүүхэд. I want to go too! Би ч гэсэн явмаар байна.
2. Even/Although/even though: Ex. Even though he made a mistake, he can repent. Тэр алдаа хийсэн ч (гэсэн), наманчилж чадна.
Not even one person came. Нэг ч хүн ирээгүй.
3. Anything/Nothing: ч can be added after any question word to make it any(one/thing/where/etc). Negative endings make it no one (not anyone), nothing (not anything), nowhere (not anywhere), etc.
хэн ч (anyone, no one), юу ч (anything, nothing), хаана ч (anywhere, nowhere, хэзээ ч (anytime, never), ямар ч (any kind of thing, not any), алин ч (either/both, neither)
Cases can be added to the question word as needed. Ex: I didn't meet with anyone. Би хэнтэй ч уулзаагүй. He doesn't fear (from) anything. Тэр юунаас ч айдаггүй.

The л particle is 'exclusive,' and means 'only, just.' It works like the word зөвхөн (only) and may be used in the same sentence.
Ex: Only Christ was perfect. Зөвхөн Христ л төгс байсан. Only God can help you. Бурхан л танд тусалж чадна.
God can help only you (no one else). Бурхан танд л тусалж чадна. God wants only help you. Бурхан чамд зүгээр тусламаар л байна. Note: just = зүгээр, just recently = дөнгөж сая, just (number) = #-хан^4 (нэгхэн= only 1)
The л particle is used with the emphasis word даа, at the end of phrases to express hesitancy/reservation or uncertainty. 'л даа4' means 'kind of' / 'I guess so'. Ex: Are you ok? Yeah, kind of. Тийм л дээ. The lesson went ok, I guess. Хичээл нь сайн байсан л даа. Com'on! let's go. явья л даа!

The нь particle may be understood as 'the.' It often refers to something previously mentioned (the said man), or which there is only one of (the dad). It may be a possessive particle meaning 'of theirs' or 'belonging to them'. It is used to mark subject clauses ('Going to church' нь is very important.) And official titles at the top of the page (Asking Questions= Асуулт Асуух нь)
Ex: Is the/your dad here? Аав нь байна уу? Where's the other (man) from? Нөгөө нь хаанаас ирсэн бэ? We got that/the book from the/their church. Бид тэр ном нь сүмээс нь авсан. 'Praying to God' is very important. Бурханд залбирах нь маш чухал.

When used after the Genitive case, the нь requires a hidden 'х' on the genitive. (-ын$_{\text{г}}^2$ нь) Ex: We are praying for the dad (their dad). Бид аавынх нь төлөө залбирч байна. He taught about the church. Тэр сүмийнх нь тухай заасан. According to the Bible, we all sin. Библийнх нь дагуу, бид бүгд нүгэл хийдэг.

Conceptual Practice Activity: Identify the uses of particles in this paragraph, and then translate.
Do you too like to sing! I can only sing church songs. The church has some great songs. I have time to sing only one. We could sing any kind of song! The man singing has a good voice also. No one sings as well as him! We could sing either of those songs. Do you only like this song? Singing church's hymns is also a great way to invite the Spirit! You can sing them anytime, anywhere, with anyone or to anyone. Have you never heard this/the song? I can teach you any hymn you want to learn, but only if you promise to practice.

Conceptual Practice – Question words and particles

Activity: With your companion, practice learning the question words and particles, and then deciding which word and ending to use in the following sentences. As you gain experience, translate the sentences.

- Question words usually come after the subject, before the verb, or right before the word they are describing.
- Cases can be added to most question words.
- The question word may be repeated to ask for more than one answer. (Who, who came to church yesterday?)
- Question words can also be used in place of a noun if you forgot its name, but it is understood from context.
  - (Ex: Did "who" give you "what"? = Did "what's-his-name/you-know-who" give you "that-one-thing/you-know-what"?)
- Question Particles change the mood of the question

Question Words

Who - Хэн ?
What - Юу?
Where - Хаана ? to where = хаашаа, around where = хаагуур
When - Хэзээ? (usually means, "what day?")
When - Хэдэн цагаас? - (from how-many hour?)
Which - аль ? аливн ?
Why - Яагаад?
How long - хэр удаан ? (time)
How much - хэр их?
How adj. - Хэр adj ? (How tall/many/good/etc.)
How many - Хэд ? Хэдэн (nouns) ?
How many-th хэд дэх, хэд дүгээр
How many all together - хэдүүлээ
How many/much/ great - хичнээн
To do what? - яах ? (question verb)
To go where? - хаачих ? (question verb)

Question Particles

Yes/No Questions:	уу/үү?	юу/юү? (after 2 vowels)
Open ended questions	вэ? бэ?	(after н,м,л,в)
Wondering (open-ended)	бол?	("Where's your companion?!)
Wondering (Yes/no)	юм уу?	(Did he really get baptized?)
Asking for a reminder	билээ?	(Who was that man, again?)
Unsure guessing question	бил үү?	(Was it perhaps 3 Nephi 11?)
Guessing/estimating	ч юм уу?	("about 10 people (was it?))
Confirmation	биз (дээ)?	(Isn't it? aren't you? doesn't he?)

Practice Sentences

How many people came to church today?
Which lesson should we teach Baatar?
When do you want to meet again?
Where do you come from?
Who did you send the letter with(by)?
What are you afraid of/(from)?
Why are we here on this earth?
As disciples of Christ, how should we live?
What kinds of people usually join the church?
Where in the world is your companion? (wondering)
Does God really exist? Does He answer prayers? (wondering)
You're coming to church, aren't you?
Where was that scripture about faith, again?
Um, was it perhaps in Alma 32?
It sure is hot today, isn't it?
At(from) about what time do you want to meet?
Oh, let's say sometime about 3:00, maybe?
Dorj said he's coming to church, didn't he?
You will read and pray, won't you?
Now what should we do? (use question verb)
After we die, where will we go?
To whom did he give the book?
He gave it to, the other whats-his-name, right?
Do you want to meet in you know, whats-the-place?
Yeah, and then we give you that one thing.
Did you meet with what's-his-name, and do, you know ... teach him the lessons?

өөрийн(хөө), өөрсдийн(хөө)
I gave my own book to my brother.
I gave my book to my own brother.
Do you love your own family?
Will you share your own testimony or own experience?
God wants His own children to be happy.
Jesus did the Atonement for his own brothers and sisters. (younger)
She testified that the (own) things she taught were true.
We live in our own apartment.
Please bring your own scriptures (all of you, plural).
They had their own ideas. They helped their own father.
-ынхаа[4], -иинээ[4]
I teach about my church.
Do you live according to your teachings (taught things)?
He is standing next to his dad.
During my entire class, I taught my students about my family.
I would do anything for my family!
Christ died for His younger brothers and sisters.
We were standing in front of our church.
During my entire mission I will study the scriptures.
If they don't do according to their sayings, I will be sad.
Please pray for (in behalf of) your dad.
After our lesson, let's go to church.
Before my mission, I studied German.
After teaching your lesson, go to the church!
We met our investigators in front of our apartment.
You will be judged according to your desires.
After your death, you will go to meet with God.
-аараа[4]
They came to church in (by) their car.
They came to church by their own feet. J
I'm writing with my pen.
You need to live on your own (alone).
Through (his) reading the Book of Mormon, He developed his faith.
By (your) trying, you will reach success.
God sent his gospel through His (Own) Son.

-аасаа[4]
You can repent of your sins.
He went out of his house.
I'm far away from my home. I learned a lot from my companion.
Before coming my mission, I studied German.
Before we meet, let's study the lesson.
God doesn't ask (or require) of his children impossible things.
Since your birth you have been a good person.
We will receive blessings from our church.
He will get help from his church. I got the book from my brother.
Other than your money, what can you give me?
I'm taller than my dad. She is faster than her friend.
Our investigator told us he was divorced from his wife.
-тайгаа[4]
I talked with my companion.
Did he meet with his brother?
Do you live with your Family?
How well do you work with your companion?
When did we meet with our investigators?
-руугаа[2]
Through our brother Christ, we can return to our Father.
I looked at my companion. Let's go to our house.
He turned toward his church. They threw rocks at their dog.
Did you call your investigator? They went toward their home.
шиг
I want to be like my companion!
You look like your dad. I want to be like my brother.
The Lamanites didn't want to sin like their parents
You can be baptized like your sister.
дээрээ
We met at our church. Let's meet at our church.
Did you see that movie on your TV?
He placed his book on his table.
They sat on their chairs.
You can talk about your church while you're at your work.

Conceptual Practice – Reflexive pronouns өөрөө and өөрсдөө

When one refers to himself/herself in Mongolian, a specific reflexive pronoun is used for singular individuals (өөрөө), and another is used for groups (өөрсдөө):

өөрөө = myself, yourself, himself, herself, or itself өөрсдөө = ourselves, yourselves, or themselves.

The original pronoun is stated (I, you, he, we, they, name, etc) and then the өөрөө/ өөрсдөө comes right after it.

*Ex: I, **myself** can do that! = Би **өөрөө** тэгэж чадна!*

*You **yourselves** need to pray. Та нар **өөрсдөө** залбирах хэрэгтэй.*

To add other cases, the case is inserted in the middle of the word, before the reflexive -өө. Example: өөр+(case)+өө, and өөрсд+(case)+өө. See Appendix Case Chart, for all of the forms.

Activity: With your companion, practice deciding whether to use өөрөө (singular) or өөрсдөө (plural), and then translate the sentences.

өөрөө / өөрсдөө

I myself can't meet with him.
Би өөрөө түүнтэй уулзаж чадахгүй.
Will you come to church on your own?
Чи өөрөө сүмд ирэх үү?
Jesus Christ Himself was baptized.
He himself said that he'll read the Book of Mormon.
He said that he'll just read the Book of Mormon himself.
Бурханы тусламжгүйгээр бид өөрсдөө энэ ажлыг хийж чадахгүй.
Та нар өөрсдөө энэ сүм үнэн гэж мэднэ.
They themselves know what they must do.
Тэд өөрсдөө юу хийх ёстой (вэ гэж)/(гэдгээ) мэднэ.

өөрийн(хөө), өөрсдийн(хөө)

Тэд өөрсдийн юу хийх ёстойгоо мэднэ.
Joseph Smith didn't restore the gospel himself, but God himself restored his own Gospel.
Tell me about yourself.
We can't atone for/behalf of ourselves.
They didn't talk much about themselves.
Can you feel the Spirit inside yourself?

өөрийгөө, өөрсдийгөө

You need to forgive yourself.
Бидний заах хичээл өөрсдийгөө хэн бэ гэдлийг ойлгоход бидэнд тусалдаг.
Without God's help, we can't change ourselves.
He thought himself a good missionary.
He thought he couldn't do it.
We can protect ourselves from Satan's temptations.
Can you see yourself in this mirror?
Listen to yourself!
Do you believe that you can follow Jesus Christ?
We need to think of ourselves as Children of God.
The wicked people distanced themselves from their God.

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